FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1853. [NO. 1901.]

ELD SPRINGS, *Robeson County.*

Lots at Auction.

[illegible] December next, I will offer for [illegible] LOTS containing 2 Acres [illegible] 400 to 600 yards from the Springs. [illegible] a pleasant and healthy Summer [illegible] the benefit of a good Springs as the [illegible] to attend the sale.

[illegible] place on the premises at Luchlock [illegible] above.

M. C. M'NEILL.

Oct. [illegible] 1853. 40-2t

$25 Reward.

[illegible] between Lumberton and my residence near [illegible] Bridge, Robeson county, on the 24 July [illegible] POCKET BOOK containing about One [illegible] Twelve Dollars. My name was not in [illegible] address on some box receipts. It contained [illegible] ten dollar bills on the Bank of Fayetteville [illegible] other bills. Bank not recollected with some [illegible]. I will give the above reward to the per[illegible] finding the Book and Money and sending it to me, [illegible] it where I can get it. Any information con[illegible] thankfully received.

MALCOM P. CURRIE.

[illegible] Bridge Oct. 28, 1853. 40-2t

TO COOPERS.

[illegible] would like to employ four or six more good [illegible] to make Spirit Casks or Fine Bbls.

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

[illegible] Oct. [illegible] 1853. 25-tf

Sale of Lots for Town Taxes.

[illegible] REABLY to an order passed by the Court of [illegible] and Quarter Sessions for the County of [illegible] at their Sept. Term, 1853, I will expose to sale, [illegible] the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st [illegible] in December next, the following Lots, or so [illegible] as will pay the Taxes due the town of [illegible] for 1852, together with all incidental ex[illegible]

[illegible] Mason street. Listed by Jno. Burkhead, valued [illegible] tax $1 25.

[illegible] Lower Fayetteville, (Upon) Northern Jack[illegible] valued $150, tax 1 75.

[illegible] Bowen street, G. W. Rose, valued at $250 [illegible]

[illegible] Market [illegible] and Robeson streets. W. Wynn, val[illegible] $700, tax $7 75.

[illegible] Market [illegible] and Robeson streets. W. Wynn, val[illegible] $450, tax 2 25.

[illegible] Person street, Duke Etc.

[illegible] Lower Fayetteville, late estate of T. Barks [illegible] at $550, tax 1 25.

[illegible] Robeson street, part in town, D. Carver, val[illegible] $1 00, tax 75.

[illegible] Gillespie street, late Henrietta Campbell, val[illegible] $800, tax 4 00.

[illegible] Lower Fayetteville, late C. Bridge to Toll [illegible] valued at $400, tax 2 00.

[illegible] Market, late Elias Henderson, valued at [illegible] tax 2 50.

[illegible] Hillsboro [illegible] street, Hugh McLean, valued at [illegible] tax 2 00.

[illegible] Person street, Daniel Jackson's children valued [illegible] tax [illegible].

[illegible] Lower Fayetteville, Ann Petty and 1 poll, [illegible] tax 1 50.

[illegible] Market street, Mary E. [illegible] valued at $850 [illegible]

[illegible] Hay street, Joseph Seawell, valued at $1250 [illegible]

[illegible] Maxwell and Franklin streets, Joseph Seawell, [illegible] at $425, tax 2 12.

[illegible] Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeil, [illegible] $50, tax 25.

[illegible] Rainey street, claimed by estate A. Baily, [illegible] $50, tax 25.

[illegible] D. DEMING, Collector.

[illegible] Sept. Term, 1853. [illegible] 40-2t

DENTISTRY.

[illegible] E. CARR has returned from the [illegible] with a large supply of [illegible] Instruments & c. Having consult[illegible] by eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in [illegible] and skill. When a Patient needs of inserting [illegible] artificial gums, and sets inserted [illegible] the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled [illegible] gums have healed without a natural crease [illegible] he wears without pain and removed from the [illegible] by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger [illegible] teeth inserted in any other way, and are *warranted* [illegible] perfect satisfaction. All other operations [illegible] in the most approved manner. Reference [illegible] patients in the place is wearing teeth with the [illegible] improvement.

[illegible] Oct. [illegible] 1853. 32-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY

[illegible] Pleas and Quarter Sessions. November Term, 1853.

[illegible] Christian, Sarah McLean Dugald [illegible] Catharine Nancy [illegible]

vs.

[illegible] Mary, John McLean and Wm [illegible] McLean.

Petition for partition of Real Estate.

[illegible] having been made to appear to my satisfaction [illegible] the defendant John Lloyd and wife Mary reside [illegible] the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered, [illegible] publication be made for six successive weeks in [illegible] Observer, for the said John Lloyd and Mary to appear at the next term of the Court of [illegible] and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County [illegible] at the Court House in Lumberton, on the [illegible] Monday of November next, and plead, answer [illegible] demur to the said petition, or the same will be [illegible] as confessed as to them and set for hearing ex [illegible]

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of the said Court, [illegible] in Lumberton, the 10th day of October, A. D. 1853.

SHD. HOWELL, C. C. C.

37 [illegible]w6t

1200 Acres of LAND for sale.

THE subscriber offers twelve hundred acres of Land [illegible] Cotton, Wheat, and it also offers great inducements [illegible] those disposed to embark in the Turpentine [illegible] business, as it is well timbered and a large [illegible] of it is woodland. It is located in the lower [illegible] Richmond county, about equidistant from Laurinburg and Floral College, not more than five miles [illegible] either. Laurinburg High School is also near.

[illegible] contract [illegible] Alex. McLean, Esq. my agent [illegible] my absence, to whom all communications on [illegible] may be addressed at Gallopelis P. O., Floral [illegible] Luther Blue, who resides near the premises, [illegible] take pleasure in exhibiting them to any one who [illegible] disposed to examine them.

J. G. BLUE.

Oct. 14, 1853. 36-tf

WANTED,

[illegible] HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to [illegible] on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail [illegible] Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their in[illegible] to hire to me. We will hire for one to five years [illegible] places will be paid, and payments quarterly if [illegible] The country is high and very healthy.

[illegible] further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Ward [illegible] Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDILL, Jr. & CO.,

Selma, Ala.

Oct. 22, 1853. 23-6m

FOR RENT.

THE [illegible] Stewart's Hall at Floral College is for rent [illegible] for one year, commencing on the 1st day of Jan. 1854. Sealed proposals will be received by the [illegible] or any member of the Board of Trustees, on [illegible] 15th of November next. To strangers, and those [illegible] with the [illegible] we are warranted in [illegible] that it is quite [illegible] for health as regards health [illegible]

WM. McKAY,

Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Oct. 7, 1853. 34-t15N

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1853.

☞ *CHANGE OF TERMS.—The reader is referred to the new and reduced terms of the Semi Weekly Observer.*

We learn that our papers did not reach Springfield, Richmond county, on Tuesday last—why, we cannot tell. Our Postmaster informs us that the packet was duly forwarded.

500 bbls Spirits Turpentine were sold in one lot in this town on Tuesday last at 554 cents per gallon—amounting to about $12,500. They were from the distilleries of Dr. Henry M. Turner in this county, and were in remarkably good order. The purchaser was T. S. Lutterloh, Esq.

The naval stores business has become of very great importance in this town within the last few years. Until the establishment of Mr. Lutterloh's distillery in this place it was not known that the business could be made profitable so far in the interior. Now there are probably forty or fifty distilleries in the county, and the pine lands which sold for from 10 to 50 cents an acre, are worth from two to five dollars. We doubt whether there is a richer county in the State than Cumberland.

PREACHING *versus* PRACTICE.—The Washington Union publishes the following letter from Gen. Pierce's Attorney General. It is written "for Buncombe." And, considering that for some years past Mr. Cushing's party has been in the ascendant in Massachusetts *solely* by means of just such a coalition as he denounces, (except that it embraced the whole State instead of "several counties of Massachusetts,") it is about the coolest piece of impudent humbuggery that we have seen lately. That coalition in Massachusetts, and that alone, made a Locofoco Governor and a free soil U. S. Senator. A similar coalition is now producing similar fruits in Vermont. The two or three days prior to the date of Mr. Cushing's letter had been employed by the combined Locofoco and abolition parties in the Vermont Legislature in electing a Governor, Lieut. Governor, and State Treasurer, besides Speakers and other officers of the two Houses. In truth, nothing but such a coalition made Franklin Pierce President. And then to think of the offices and emoluments showered on the free soilers by the very Administration of which Mr. Cushing is a most prominent member.

That is certainly a novel mode of "crushing out" abolitionism to reward its advocates with offices, and honors, and emoluments. No man knows better than Mr. Cushing, that any one of those politicians by trade, who so abound in the country, and particularly in the Northern States, will *profess any thing*, for the time being, by which he may obtain office. Such is the present conduct of the abolitionists, who now profess to stand upon the Baltimore Platform.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I perceive that in several counties of Massachusetts coalition senatorial tickets have been formed of associated democrats and free soilers. My judgment is, that the democrats who have participated in this have done worse than to commit a fatal error. They have abandoned a principle which is fundamental. To support or vote for the free-soilers of Massachusetts is to give countenance and power to persons engaged, avowedly, in the persistent agitation of the slavery question, and therefore hostile, in the extremest degree, to the determined policy of the administration. The President entertains immoveable convictions on this point, as I have had occasion to express to you heretofore; and all of us whom he has called to the public service here most heartily and zealously sustain his views on the subject, as being the only ones consistent with our personal honor, the success of the democratic party, the general welfare of the country, the integrity of the constitution or the permanency of this Union. If there be any purpose more fixed than another in the mind of the President and those with whom he is accustomed to consult, it is that that dangerous element of abolitionism, under whatever guise or form it may present itself, shall be crushed out, so far as this administration is concerned. This the President declared in his inaugural; this he has declared ever since, at all times, and in all places, when he had occasion to speak on the subject. While he does not assume to judge of the hearts of men who publicly avow sound principles, he only needs overt acts to show where they are, in order that his settled policy in the conduct of the affairs of the government shall be unequivocally manifested.

Those who have apprehended halting or hesitation on the part of the President in treading any path which truth and patriotism open to him will find themselves greatly mistaken. He is up to this occasion. His policy was not hastily settled; while he occupies his present position it will never be departed from. The constitutional rights of all the States of this Union are as dear to him as the rights of New Hampshire. I have perceived from the outset that this great principle of the constitutional rights of the States is fastened in his thought as the corner-stone of this Union. Depend upon it, no matter what consequences may impend over him, he will never allow it to be shaken by abolitionists or factionists, but will set his face like flint as well against right-hand backslidings as against left-hand defections, which may prejudice or embarrass the onward progress of the republic.

I remain, very truly yours,

C. CUSHING.

Hon. R. FROTHINGHAM, Jr. Boston Post, Boston.

ANOTHER FAIR.—The Rowan Whig publishes the proceedings of an Agricultural Fair in that county. The exhibition, it says, was highly creditable to the farmers of the county. A number of premiums were awarded to exhibitors of carriages, sheep, horses, fowls, &c.

Tennessee U. S. Senator.—The telegraph brings the gratifying news that John Bell, whig, has been elected by the Legislature of Tennessee, Senator of the United States for the full term commencing on the 4th of March last.

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.—Our readers may remember the denunciations of the N. Y. Evening Post of the resolutions adopted in Convention which nominated Gen. Pierce. That paper, whilst it gave able and zealous support to Pierce, did not hesitate to denounce the Platform as a humbug, never read or heard by as many as a third of the delegates. The Post was and is the organ of Van Buren and the free soilers. Listen to what it now says:—

FROM THE EVENING POST.

The rule laid down by Mr. Guthrie—that of adherence to the Baltimore platform—is disgracefully illiberal of itself. The Baltimore platform, our readers will remember, was not adopted by the Convention which nominated Mr. Pierce in such a manner as to give it any weight. It was not considered, it was not debated, it was not put to vote in such a way as to afford any indication of the opinions of the majority of the members; it was brought forward at the very moment of adjournment, when many of the members were gone and others were going out at the door; it was not heard by half the people on the floor, and not voted for by half the rest. That any grown man, and in particular that Mr. Guthrie, who is a grown man, not only in person but in intellect, should bring forward this bugbear of the Baltimore platform every day in the year, like a Chinese bonze airing his ugly wooden idol, is a folly for which we can hardly account.

Now calling to mind the incessant clamor of the Locofoco press, and particularly of the organs of the administration, about adherence to that Platform as the test of fitness for office, it is amusing to see the Post, which thus spits upon the Platform, rewarded with lucrative government patronage; even from the Navy Department; and the Post's party, the free soilers of New York, receiving almost a monopoly of the offices.

The fact is, that Pierce belongs to the free soilers, *and they know it*—"they know their man." He is but acting on the principles avowed in his New Boston speech.

Mr. B. B. French contradicts the statements of the Evening Post (of course.) But we see no sufficient reason to discredit them notwithstanding. The Post testifies against its own party.

A BITTER WARFARE.—The Raleigh Standard is down upon the Hon. Abram W. Venable with a bitterness and venom such as we have rarely seen, especially by a party paper against a distinguished member of its own party. It is a regular bill of indictment arraigning the Hon. ex-member for a great variety of party crimes and misdemeanors, the last one being, his present attempt to establish the "Statesman." Mr. Caldwell's proposed paper at Raleigh, which is to advocate Mr. Venable's views of distribution, &c. It appears as if this crowning act of treason calculated as it is to supplant the Standard in some measure as the Locofoco organ) has aroused the Standard to its present pitch of hostility, and induced it to array all Mr. Venable's sins in one grand catalogue.

It is a fair fight, and we shall look on with the most entire satisfaction, each party having our best wishes for strength to lay on their blows with effect. Never did people better deserve to be belaboured.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The N. Y. Express of Monday evening says, "the stock market is dull and heavy, under war apprehensions, and the brokers are averse to making large advances on stock to speculators. The War Question is the engrossing topic of public interest in the European commercial markets, and exercises on our markets a more or less corresponding influence. The delays to commence hostilities continue to inspire hope that war will be still avoided, but the depression in the English and French funds, as advised by the intelligence just received per Arctic, shows the danger is feared to be more imminent. American interests, it is hoped, will not be affected by a war simply between Turkey and Russia, if England and France preserve their neutrality; but should they both be engaged in war, a general collision will inevitably ensue, and in that event the large amount of commercial transactions now floating on a peace basis will take another phase, and thus prolong the tightness of money while the various and vast settlements of accounts are going on. We still cling to the hope long since expressed, that though the powers of Russia and Turkey may reach the very verge of hostilities, yet no blow will be struck."

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Governor Reid has issued a Proclamation setting apart the last Thursday in November inst., being the 24th day of the month, "to be observed as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving" adding,

"On said day I recommend that all secular employments be suspended, that ministers of the Gospel of the respective denominations assemble their Congregations for public worship, that the people of the State unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, and supplicate a continuance of his goodness and mercy, especially for the advancement of Virtue and Religion, and for the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty."

Superior Court.—The matter of Henry Barnhill and Robert Barnhill, indicted for the murder of Daniel J. Johnson, on the 4th August last, came up for trial on Monday last. On affidavit the case of Henry was removed to Sampson county, and he will be tried next week. Robert was placed on trial, but, up to the time of our going to press, the case was still pending, and will probably consume the greater portion of to-day.

For the State, Solicitor Strange; for the defendant, R. Strange, Jr., Col. J. G. McDugald, and Thos. C. Miller, Esq's.

An individual by the name of Hughes, and a negro, stand indicted for the crime of Arson. There is an indictment for Perjury also, against one Henry Miller.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Escaped.—A man by the name of James McDuffie, confined in the Jail in this town on a charge of horse-stealing, escaped on Wednesday evening last. About dusk the Jailer opened the door of the room in which he was confined to give him some water, when the prisoner rushed out past him without even pausing to bid his host good evening, and made off. He had not been re-taken up to the time of our going to press.

Wadesborough Argus.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Arctic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 19th ult. The new by this arrival confirms the intelligence before received of the visit of the United States expedition to Japan. Commodore Perry had an interview with two Imperial Princes, to whom he delivered the friendly letter of the President of the United States, and the Commodore is to return to Japan next spring for a reply. The Americans were kindly received, and they and the Japanese parted as mutual friends, having exchanged presents and expressions of good will. The expedition sailed from Jeddo on the 14th of August.

At Liverpool cotton was steady, and without change in price. Breadstuffs were active. Flour had advanced 1s. 6d. Wheat was in extensive demand at an advance of 2d. Corn was unchanged. Consols 94¾ a 94¾.

A serious misunderstanding has occurred between the Lancashire mill-owners and the operatives. All the mills at Preston were closed, and twenty-five thousand persons were idle.

France was generally quiet. Great activity prevailed in the navy yards, but no shipments of troops had been made. Two hundred persons were arrested at Paris in the night of the 16th for supposed political offences. Amongst those arrested is M. Goudchaux, who was Minister of Finance under the late Provisional Government.

The condition of the Eastern question has drawn from the Turkish Government another manifesto, which is pronounced by the London Times to be one of the strongest and most unanswerable state papers issued during the present century. The London Post says it is certain that Russia is already morally defeated, and that she will soon be materially defeated.

Hostilities on the Danube and on the shores of the Caspian sea are deemed inevitable. A despatch from Vienna of the 17th says that Gortschakoff replied to the Turkish summons by saying that he has no authority either to commence hostilities, to make peace, or to evacuate the principalities; and therefore he refuses to do either. Omar Pasha notified the Russian commander that if he did not leave the Principalities before the 25th instant hostilities would be commenced.

The Turkish declaration of war is published in full. It is temperate and high spirited. It lays no embargo on Russian ships, and fully protects the rights of commerce. When the Czar heard of this declaration it is said that he became furious and threatened to wage a war of extermination against the Turks.

The Russian subjects in Turkey have been placed under Austrian protection, and Austria and Prussia have recalled their subjects from the Turkish service. The indications are that these two Powers will maintain a neutral position.

On the 5th of October the combined fleets of Great Britain and France were observed to be preparing to advance on Constantinople. The Turks will allow neutral flags in the Danube till the 25th instant, but no longer.

A battle was fought on the 27th ultimo between the Russians and the Circassians under Schamyl. The latter were defeated and retired to the mountains. It is said that the loss on both sides was heavy.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JUDGE BRONSON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

Judge Bronson, the late collector, is out with another letter in reply to Mr. Guthrie. He is very severe, but high-toned and dignified. The letter reiterates all that was asserted in the former communication and produces some facts which are considered severe upon the Secretary. The Judge defends his position and makes it seemingly impregnable. He considers the charges of Mr. Guthrie unwarrantable assumptions indicating a manifest spirit of insubordination. He charges that Mr. Guthrie's letter was not only intolerant, but insulting, and concludes thus:

"It was not a conflict between Democrats and Whigs, but between the two sections of the Democratic party. No candidates for national offices were in the field, and if the Freesoil section was honest in proclaiming its conversion to the principles of the Baltimore Convention and Platform, and the inaugural address, there were no national issues at stake. It was wholly a New York quarrel, involving questions of mere State policy. In such quarrel a member of the Cabinet takes sides, and, in effect, tells the Democrats of this State whom they must select for their local rulers—what should be their policy in relation to the canals and other improvements, and matters merely local, and entirely of local interest. Aside from the principle involved, the removal from office is an affair of little moment. I leave the office at the close of this day with greater pleasure than I accepted it six months ago. I have been assailed without cause—there has been gross violation of the Democratic doctrine, which denies to the federal government the right to intermeddle with the purely internal affairs and policy of the States."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

It is now pretty well known here, that Ex-President Van Buren has received from the Administration an appointment of Umpire in behalf of the United States in the mixed Commission assembling in London to settle British and American claims.

This is all right, we presume, if any capability was consulted; but Ex-President Van Buren, we see, if he was a younger man, would receive the same support from President Pierce to be President of the United States, that he had from Gen. Jackson in 1836 and 1840. The mantle, however, can fall on "Prince John."

The administration, especially the Attorney General, Mr. Cushing, is "preparing the public mind for war" about Great Britain and Cuba, by a series of inflammatory articles in the Union. The object is to divert public attention from domestic troubles.

Execution of Perry.—On Friday last, Samuel Parker Perry suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of his wife. There was an immense concourse of persons from this and the adjoining counties to witness the execution. We learn that Perry made a confession before he was carried out to execution, in which he acknowledged that he threw his wife into the well and left her there, but that she was killed by the old negro throwing billets of wood upon her after she was thrown in. It also appears that there had been an agreement between him and the negro, that the negro should murder his (Perry's) wife. Whether any reliance can be placed upon the confession or not, we cannot say.—*Raleigh Star.*

A murder was committed in Lenoir County on the 30th ultimo, by Richard B. Warters, who struck Blaney Allen over the head with a gun, causing almost instantaneous death.

Goldsboro' Republican.

We have been somewhat amused at the Raleigh Standard, which twice a week now adays levels a battery at the North Carolina Statesman, Caldwell's new and independent Democratic paper shortly to be started, and also improves the occasion to speak a good word for itself. Thus—with the Standard:

"We shall publish the prospectus in our next, and shall submit such remarks from time to time in relation to Mr. Venable and his course as we may deem expedient and just. *Persons who may wish to subscribe to the Standard* will be furnished with numbers of the paper containing these remarks."

This puts us in mind of the inscription on the tombstone at *Pere la Chaise*.

"*Ci repose*," &c. "Here lies the body of Jean Didot, an excellent man.

His disconsolate widow, still vends the best face bonnets and ribbons, at No. 222, Rue Montmartre."—*Wilmington Herald.*

Survey of the Railroad Route.—The Survey of the route for the Eastern Extension of the N. C. Railroad from its present terminus to Beaufort Harbour, under the direction of Mr. Turner, Assistant Engineer, we learn is progressing very well. The Survey is completed nearly to Newbern.—*Northern News.*

Swindling Game.—The Louisville Courier says, a young Mr. Crittenden, of Maysville, under the assumed name of Charles Burton, not long since advertised in several papers that he had made a most valuable discovery, the secret of which he would disclose to any one who forwarded him $1, addressed to the aforesaid Charles Burton, Box 175. Presently the mail came burdened with letters from all sections with the requisite dollar, which Mr. C. took out and pocketed. In return he forwarded a batch of recipes imparting curious information concerning the removal of warts, ink stains, the manufacture of ink, and like important matters. The *quid pro quo* not being satisfactory to some of the parties, they ferreted out the matter, and learned that Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Burton were identical. Measures are being taken to regain the money about $1000 in all having been received. This sort of transaction, though of recent invention, is becoming frequent in practice in various parts of the country, and, no doubt, many credulous persons are fleeced by the sharpers who practice it.

Agricultural Fairs have been held in most of the Western and Northwestern States this season, and have been largely attended. County fairs have also been more numerous than usual. Evidence has been afforded of a gratifying degree of progress in the rearing of live stock and production of agricultural implements, which seem to have elicited a warm spirit of emulation, as well as in the cultivation of the fruits of the field. Exhibitions of this character are worthy of special encouragement, as calculated to promote farming interests throughout the country and stimulate to honorable rivalry.

A New Enterprise.—One hundred young men have left Richmond (Me.) for Kentucky, where they intend to cut timber and build vessels. This is a new enterprise, and, with the bone, sinew, and go-aheadativeness of Maine mechanics, it cannot but succeed. More mechanics will follow soon. The vessels built will be floated down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday morning, the 1st inst., by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Dr. H. A. McSWAIN and FANNY HUNTINGTON, daughter of Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., all of this town.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31—Cape Fear Company's Steamer Guy Graham, with freight for C. W. Andrews, R. & A. Murphy, Dillon & Johnson, E. Belo, A. Lomax, J. R. & J. Sloan, Shelly & Field, Crumpler, York & Hamlin, W. C. Porter, Jenkins, Roberts & co., A. Stalker, J. B. Alford, F. Fentress, N. M. Gardner, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, Rowan Factory, N. M. Gardner & co., A. S. Pitts, Barnhardt & Sullivan, W. A. Lash, Elkin Manf. co., J. Sloan, Murchison, Reid & co., G. C. Mendenhall, Union Manf. co., W. H. Reece, Cedar Falls co., M. Brown & son, R. D. Golding, C. Frazier, R. T. Long, Lash & Moore, F. K. Armstrong, G. Brandt, M. N. Leary & son, Prather & Smith, J. Sundy, Porter & Ogden, J. M. McIntosh, Andrews & Ingram, J. Turner, Amburg & co., H. Brown, Ramsey & Poe, McDonald & Whaley, G. H. Lee, J. W. Thomas, Rankin & McLean, H. L. Myrover & co., C. G. Yates, Worth & Elliot, J. McInnis, Tyson, Kelly & co., S. F. Rights, J. M. Worth.

Nov. 1—Str. Rowan, Nov. 2. Str. Fanny Lutterloh, Lutterloh's Line,) with freight for J. G. Cook, B. Rose, P. P. Johnson, T. S. Lutterloh, H. A. London & Co., H. L. Myrover, J. T. Council & Cain, Willkings & Co., Fuller, H. Erambert, P. W. Livingston, C. E. Mallett, J. Kyle, W. H. Lutterloh, Ray & Pearce, D. & W. McLaurin, West & Wooten, J. W. Baker, J. S. Burdick, J. H. Gilmore, J. W. Powers & Co., G. Smoot, P. Taylor, McDonald & Whaley, A. Coats & Co., G. McNeill.

Nov. 2—Str. Evergreen, (Frank & Jerry Line,) with boat Ben Rush in tow, and goods for J. E. Thorn, H. H. Beard, C. N. McAdoo, Andrews & Ingraham, T. J. Whisten, J. Utley, G. W. Williams & Co., N. Benehi, Meroney & Burkhead, Elkin Manf. Co., J. W. Thomas, J. S. Prime, F. Fries, Hunt & Adderton, W. J. McConnell, J. M. Beasley, King & Hege, Cook & Johnson, R. DeSchweertz, H. Tyson, Latimer & Bunn, J. F. Hughes, D. E. Grantham, A. W. Steel, R. S. Pearce, W. R. Hanks, Hester & Stockton, R. T. Long, A. Lash, A. A. McKethan, Rankin & McLean, J. & T. Waddill, Amburg & Co.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of firm of

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.,

For the purpose of carrying on a general MERCANTILE, DISTILLING TURPENTINE AND COOPERAGE BUSINESS

At **MARY'S GARDEN,** on the East side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Northern Plank Road, where we have on hand and expect to receive soon, a large and well selected stock of GOODS, a general assortment, which we offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in Fayetteville. All kinds of Country produce, *Turpentine and Coal*, will be taken in exchange for goods.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Sept. 1, 1853. 25-tf

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice; they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 51 miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.

June 4, 1853. 209*

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

OFF FOR TEXAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale 3000 acres of land lying in Robeson county, four miles west of Cape Fear River, where produce can be sent to market any season of the year; there is a part of the land boxed, and cannot be surpassed by any in the State for Turpentine; also, there is as fine mill timber as any to be found in the State.

There is now in operation on the above land a Steam Saw Mill, which cannot be surpassed by any perpendicular Saw for making an abundance of good lumber, and is offered for sale with the above land.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon, as there will be a bargain to be had. For information, address

Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT, Gray's Creek,
D. M. BUIE, Fayetteville.

Aug. 8, 1853. 17-3m

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddelry &c., &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86-tf

FISH! FISH!!

MACKEREL in half and whole Barrels, for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

Sept. 14. 28tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1853.

Catharine J. Campbell *ex.* Dougald Campbell.
Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and the North Carolinian, two Newspapers printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear and answer, as commanded by the Subpœna, at the next Term of this Court, or the Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

D. G. MAC RAE, Clerk.

August 13, 1853. 25-tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

EARLY & Co. the Inventors, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the justly celebrated R. R. R. Remedies, were the first to discover a Remedy possessing the Marvelous and Miraculous Power of stopping the most Excruciating Pains in an instant, allaying the worst Cramps and Spasms, either internal or external, in a few minutes, and soothing the most severe Paroxysms or Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux, as soon as applied. The R. R. R. Remedies consist of three Remedies, each possessing quick and wonderful powers over certain complaints and diseases, and will instantly

RELIEVE *The Human System from Pain;*
REGULATE *Each Organ to a Healthy Action;*
RESOLVE *Away all Diseased Deposits;*
RENOVATE *The Body from all Corrupt Humors;*
REBUILD *The Weak and Broken Down Constitution;*
RESTORE *To Health, Strength and Vigor all unusual and worn out parts.*

R. R. R. No. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

For all Acute Complaints.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally or taken into the system it will stop the most excruciating pain and quickly remove its cause.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a person well known in Brooklyn, was a cripple for nine years. Radway's Ready Relief Relieved him from Pain in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without the aid of a stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week. Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from all pain in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate case in a few hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most painful paroxysms. It will always cure.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing pain in fifteen minutes. It will likewise prevent renewed attacks.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a few drops of R. R. Relief will stop the Chill and break the Fever.

Ache of all kinds. Pain of all kinds. Bruise. Burns. Scalds. Strains. Sprains. Stiff joint. Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments relieve the most acute pain.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes bruises, allays the most excruciating pain. For all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

Agents—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

FROM THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

LETTER FROM JUDGE BRONSON.

The Collector of yesterday, but the ex-Collector of to-day, has written a letter to James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, (which will be found below,) rejoining to the letter dismissing Mr. Bronson from the office to which he was a few months since appointed by President Pierce. If Mr. Guthrie had occasion to be surprised at the want of legal acumen displayed by the late Collector in his first rejoinder, we think he will hardly venture his reputation upon so lame a response to the second reply. Mr. Guthrie has passed for a very good county lawyer in Kentucky, but it is clear that he has studied the Constitution and laws to very little advantage, for all good lawyers here, and we hardly know an exception, however warm their sympathies with the President and his Secretary, condemn his logic and censure his conclusions.

The letter we copy is equally just and severe, and we have rarely read any thing more apposite or more incisive. No Administration can long stand up against such blows. They are felt by the reader to be as just as they are heavy and effective.

REPLY OF HON. GREENE C. BRONSON TO SECRETARY GUTHRIE'S LAST LETTER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1853.

SIR:—If you had been content, in your letter of the 22d instant, with announcing my removal from office, it would have been the end of our correspondence on that subject. But as you have attempted to assign reasons for the proceeding, I have something to say in reply.

You deny the right of the Collector to act without instructions from your department, in any case. This doctrine is entirely new; for in much the larger part of the business of the Custom House, the Collector is guided by the revenue laws, and has always acted without instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. It is only in special cases, where the law is of doubtful construction, or the duties of the Collector have not been fully prescribed by law, and where the Secretary has a dispensing power, that he has been authorized to issue instruction to Collectors. And none of these cases have anything to do with the appointment of officers of the Customs. On that head, the rights and duties of both Secretary and Collector have been prescribed by Congress, and neither can control the other when acting in his appropriate sphere.

If, as you appear to suppose, the Collector can do nothing without instructions from your department, the business which is now transacted in the Custom House in a single hour, could not be accomplished in a month. You have evidently set too high an estimate upon the extent of your powers.

The reason which you have assigned for this sweeping claim of authority, is as extraordinary as the claim itself. Your words are, "where the department is not expressly empowered to give instructions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so, as inherent in the power to remove a refractory officer." Now, as I read the Constitution, the Secretary of the Treasury has no power to remove a Collector, however refractory he may be. The power of removal, as well as appointment is vested in the President. You will do well then to look for some better reason than the one you have assigned, for an unlimited authority over Collectors in the selection of their agents.

You think it singular that a gentleman of my legal acquirements and experience should fall into the error of assuming that the Collector appoints the various persons employed in the Custom House—some with the approval of the secretary, and some on the sole authority of the Collector. Singular as this may appear to you, it is the course which has been uniformly pursued since the foundation of the Government. Weighers, measurers, guagers and inspectors have been appointed by the Collectors, with the approval of the Secretary; while clerks, porters, bargemen, laborers and others, have been appointed by the Collector alone. It has not only been so under all former Secretaries of the Treasury, but during your own time. All my clerks, porters, cartmen, laborers, &c., have been appointed without consulting you in any form; and you never intimated a doubt about the propriety of this course until you deemed it expedient to interfere in the local politics of New York.

Still you insist that the clerks and other agents of the Collector derive their appointment and their authority as public officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alone. The reason you assign for this new and extravagant claim will show that it is wholly without any legal foundation. You place it upon the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper—in the heads of departments." You then add that "Congress has not attempted, nor if it had, could it have effected, any modification of this provision of the Constitution." And hence you conclude that the appointment is in the Secretary. It is readily granted that Congress has not, and cannot modify the Constitution. But still your argument amounts to no more than this—because Congress *may by law* vest the appointment of certain officers in the Secretary of the Treasury, and Congress has not modified this constitutional provision, therefore the Secretary has the power of appointment. In other words—because Congress may, if it pleases, confer a power on the Secretary, and Congress has done nothing on the subject, therefore the Secretary has the power. Such is the law and the logic of your letter.

I have thus far assumed that you are right in supposing that the clerks, porters, laborers, &c., in the Custom House, are public officers within the meaning of the constitution in relation to appointments. But, in truth, they are mere agents of the Collector, to aid in the discharge of the duties which the law has imposed upon him. They are the hands by which he works, and are no more officers in the sense of the constitution than are soldiers and sailors in the army and navy. They have never been treated, or even mentioned, by Congress as officers, appointed by the Collector or any one else; but only as persons employed by the Collector. I hazard nothing in saying that the claim which you have now set up has not a shadow of foundation, either in the law of the land or in any former practice of the government.

You speak of "unwarrantable assumption," and a "manifest spirit of insubordination" on my part, as a ground for the removal. But you have been wholly unable to show that I assumed anything to yield my just rights, or that I was unwilling to act in obedience to your instructions, in all cases where the law had given you authority to direct. You must allow me to add, that subordination in office does not necessarily prove inferiority; and, between gentlemen, the relation of superior and subordinate confers no right on the one to use imperious language, and imposes no duty on the other to surrender his legal rights.

You complain that the remarks in my former letter impugn your motives. I did no more than state facts—facts which you have not attempted to controvert, and then said, "As to the motive of this movement let others judge." If your motives have been impugned it is because the facts themselves, and not any words of mine, create the impeachment.

Nothing in your letter has amazed me more than what you say about my selecting free soilers for office. No man can read what was said in your first communication without seeing that you called on me to appoint a larger portion of free soilers, or persons who had left the democratic party and followed Mr. Van Buren on the slavery question in 1848, than I had before done. You spoke of the party as being divided into "different sections," and complained that my appointments had been generally made from that portion of the party to which I adhered. You were not speaking of the recent division at Syracuse for I had made no nominations after that event happened. You were speaking of the different sections as they had existed in the past. You know very well that I adhered to that portion of the party which had not deserted the national standard in 1848; and no one can fail to see that you intended I should give a larger share of the offices to the free soil section and its allies. And now you think it worthy of "animadversion" that I have "selected free soilers for office."

You cannot escape under a quibble. I did not inform you, as you now find it convenient to state, that I had "selected free soilers for office"—meaning persons who are now free soilers. On the contrary, I spoke of appointing none but "sound democrats, sincerely attached to the principles of the party, and firm supporters of the national administration." I spoke of "different sections" of the party, just as you had spoken of them; and told you, not that "free soilers," but that "the free soil *section*" had got its full share of the offices. Your "animadversion" derives all its force from misrepresenting the language of your adversary.

More might be said; but if in reviewing this branch of the subject, you can maintain you self-respect, nothing that I can say would be likely to reach you.

Having, as I trust, shown that the reasons which you have assigned are utterly worthless, it now remains to inquire what was the real ground of removal. It was not until after the recent break in the party at Syracuse that you found any cause of complaint against me. After the party had been resolved into its original elements, without any agency of mine, and by means which I could not approve—after I had been compelled to choose between the two sections, and had very naturally adhered to my old associations with the national democrats—after the paper which professed, without rebuke, to speak the sentiments of the Cabinet had taken the side of the free soil section, and denounced as traitors those who adhered to the principles which brought the administration into power—then it was that you first discovered that I had not been sufficiently favorable to the free soil section. Can any man of sense and candor entertain a doubt concerning the motive for your action? I think not. You intended to take ground against the national democrats, and throw the weight of the administration into the opposite scale. The men who had never swerved from the principles of party, but had stood fast by the Union when it was in danger, were to be borne down by the strong arm of power; and because the Collector occupied a place of some importance, the blow was to be rendered the more significant by making it fall on him. You then wrote me an insulting letter, and placed a copy in the hands of an officer of the customs, who whispered it about, and finally gave it to the press as a means of annoying me. Whether you intended the officer should so act, is more than I can say; but so far as I have learned he still enjoys your confidence.

And now what was the nature of the controversy to which you have made the national administration a party? It was not a conflict between democrats and whigs, but between two sections of the democratic party. No candidates for national offices were in the field; and if the free soil section was honest in proclaiming its conversion to the principles of the Baltimore platform and the inaugural address, there were no national issues at stake. It was purely a New York quarrel, involving questions of mere State policy. In such a quarrel a member of the Cabinet at Washington has taken sides, and has, in effect, told the democrats of this State whom they must select for their local rulers, and what should be their policy in relation to the canals and other matters of merely local interest. Your denial on this subject can amount to nothing so long as the facts remained unchanged.

Aside from the principle involved, the removal is a matter of little moment. I shall leave the office at the close of this day with greater pleasure than I accepted it six months ago. But I have been assailed without cause, and there has been a gross violation of the democratic doctrine which denies to the federal government the right to intermeddle with the purely internal affairs and policy of the States. For these reasons I have not felt at liberty to let your letter pass without some notice.

I am, respectfully yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Sec'ry of the Treasury.

Capt. M'Clure.—The letters from Capt. M'Clure, of the Investigator, and the statements of Lieut. Cresswell, his officer, who returned with Capt. Inglefield, so far as yet published in the British papers, do not give any very particular or lucid account of the accomplishment of the North West Passage by M'Clure; but enough has appeared to show where he was at the time of his discovery by Capt. Kellett and the circumstances of the meeting. The last named officer, who was sent to deposit supplies, intended for any vessels coming from Behring's Straits, at Melville Island, reached his destination; and exploring parties were sent out, as usual, in various directions. Melville Island is on the north side of Barrow's Strait.—A party, under Lieut. Pim, was despatched across the Strait on the ice; and on the opposite coast, at a distance of 170 miles, the Investigator was found fast in the ice, at a place called, by M'Clure, Dealy Island; and there, it seems, he has been shut up ever since the winter of 1851, having made pretty quick work with the North West Passage, so far as he had actually effected it. Whether he will be able to get his vessel across the Strait, or out of it, pursuing the southern shore, remains to be seen. From some of the expressions used, it might be inferred that she has been abandoned, and the officers and crew transferred to Kellett's squadron. They were found in a more or less distressed state, suffering from want of provisions and from scurvy, although only one life had been lost. The voyage must have been perilous enough. M'Clure speaks of it as the "terrible navigation of that fearful Polar sea," and refers to it and his escape in terms of devout thankfulness. He describes the new tribes of Esquimaux seen by him, who had never previously been acquainted with the white man, as "the most simple and interesting people he ever met," gentle, unwarlike, and presenting "a pleasing idea of man fresh from his Maker's hand;" and he adds the curious remark, not very flattering in a certain quarter, that all those who traded with the —— Company (the Hudson's Bay Company, of course) "he found the greatest reprobates." His search for Sir John Franklin extended over a wide area; and he says that, if the vessels now engaged in this melancholy duty make no discoveries, "nought will ever be heard to throw a light upon his mysterious fate, and search will have arrived at its utmost limits."—*North American.*

A Western editor says that modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman and ruins a man.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL.

INTERESTING FROM THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

We very willingly put aside much editorial matter to make room for the following very interesting letter, kindly placed at our disposal, from a gentleman officially attached to Commodore Perry's expedition. The reader will perceive that it was addressed to a friend of the writer's, and makes allusion to his having been on board the Morrison, which visited Yedo bay in 1837. It supplies by far the best account we have yet seen of the proceedings and comparative success of the mission, the setting on foot of which will be a perpetual honor to Mr. Fillmore's Administration. The London Times affects to think that when Commodore Perry returns next year, he will incur a hostile reception. The Times overlooks the fact that the postponement of negotiations was the act, not of Japan, but of Commodore Perry himself, and therein the gallant officer evinced consummate wisdom and diplomacy.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA, }
August 3, 1853. }

I am now returning to China, after a second visit to the port of Napa and bay of Yedo, under very different circumstances from the visit made to those places sixteen years ago.

The squadron under Commodore Perry reached Napa about May 26, consisting of steamers Susquehanna and Mississippi, sloop Saratoga, and storeship Supply. The first thing we did was to refuse all the presents sent from the rulers, and the next was to request the Regent to send an officer, or come on board himself, to see the Commodore, who had something to tell him. The Regent came accordingly, and brought with him a small present. He was received with considerable state, and was informed that the Commodore would return the visit at the palace at Shin, in a week, accompanied by an escort, that he wished provisions furnished to the ships at fair prices and intended to walk over the island.

All the usual excuses were made about the poverty of the people and their wicked and dangerous dispositions, the long and tedious journey (three miles) to Shin, and the utter worthlessness of their presents of saki and cake, which made it unnecessary to return the visit. But all would not do, and in due time the Yankees marched to Shin and sat down in the palace there.

It was the 6th of June, when an escort of about three hundred officers, marines and sailors conducted Commodore Perry to the capital of Low Chew, and received rather a grand entertainment from the dignitaries of the island. We made some display with our thirty naval uniforms, our forty musicians, our one hundred marines, and our two brass field pieces drawn by eighty sailors, as we travelled over the well paved road ascending to the town. This surely was satisfaction enough for not having been permitted at the first visit to go through a single street of Napa, or any further into the country than the officers could help after they had notice of our landing.

I have since walked wherever I liked, and others have gone further, everywhere finding a well cultivated country, but a poor peasantry. We have made the authorities supply the ships at a reasonable rate; have persuaded them to rent us a house and build a coal depot, sell us articles of manufacture of various kinds and prevent the underlings of Government dodging our steps like spies wherever we went. The people are still timid of free intercourse, for we do not well understand each other's signs and speech; yet their distrust is a little wearing off, especially in suburban villages; and full confidence must be a matter of time, subject to many drawbacks. All this is perhaps not to be ascribed to our visit, for other men-of-war have been here, and an English missionary lives here with his family in the temple we all visited and took some tea at in 1837, near Capstan Point; but we have begun a new order of things, and shall probably go on to further violations of the foolish restrictions imposed by these islanders upon intercourse with their fellow men.

From Napa the four ships started for Yedo bay, each steamer towing a sloop, and on the 8th of July we cast anchor off Uraga, about three miles further up than Capt. Ingersoll anchored, and beyond the reef of rocks which alarmed him so much. Dozens of boats full of stout men and two-sabred officers came alongside, but greatly to their amazement not one of them was allowed to come up the side of either of the other ships, and only three officers to come on board the flag ship, not that until their rank had been formally inquired into. Instead of hearing what they had to say, we told them that a high imperial commissioner and ambassador had come from America to visit the Emperor of Japan; that he had a letter to be presented to an officer of equal rank, and that we wished them to go ashore and ask the highest dignitary at Uraga to come off next day and take Commodore Perry's communication, hinting at the same time that they must set no guard boats about the ships if they did not wish them fired into.

To their inquiry if we wished any water or anything else, we replied that we wanted nothing of them except to take the President's letter. The next day the Chief Magistrate of Uraga came on board, and various meetings and interviews followed, all conducted between him and Capts. Buchanan and Adams, for Commodore Perry was not seen until it was agreed to receive him on shore, and that then two special officers would take President Fillmore's letter, on behalf of the Emperor. On the 14th of July, the two steamers moved as near into the place as they could, and Commodore Perry landed on the shores of Japan at the request of its rulers, where more than four hundred of his countrymen stood ready to escort him to the place of meeting. The steamers were anchored not more than half a mile from the Morrison's anchorage, and the meeting was about that distance from the point where the four cannons were planted in 1837 to drive her away.

Curtains had been hung along the beach, and three neat sheds erected for the occasion, in and around which upward of 5000 Japanese were assembled in good order, from 1500 to 2000 of whom were soldiers, to be spectators of this meeting of the farthest East and West on the strand of Gorihama. About thirty high dignitaries, of whom the Princes of Idza and Iwami were the imperial envoys, and I suppose all the local authorities made up the rest. No refreshments were offered, and all discussion respecting the letters was of course out of place; so that there was not much to be done. The boxes were delivered—one contained President Fillmore's letter, the other the credentials. A receipt was given for them and we soon left.

The two parties were rather old men, and had, one would judge from their looks, screwed their faces and figures into a certain fixed expression and position while the infliction lasted which relaxed as soon we moved away, just as it does when one arises from a daguerreotypist's stall.

Capt Buchanan was the first man ashore, and conducted the landing and embarcation without the least mishap. The soldiers and spectators were so placed along and behind the curtains as evidently to prevent all attempts to ramble in the country, and no one made any movement of the kind. My own feelings were of the triumphant sort, and I wished that others who were in the Morrison on July 31, 1837, had been at Gorihama on July 14, 1853. It was satisfactory enough to me to see the proceedings I have sketched.

We left the bay three days afterward, having exchanged a few trifling presents with the Governor of Uraga (as we called him) and parted in good terms, with the promise to come and visit him next year. Perhaps he will manage to resign meanwhile, lest a worse evil come upon him.

The result of the expedition this year encourages one to hope that when it appears again off Uraga, the demands made in the letters received at Gorihama by two high princes of Japan, in violation of long established usage and law (which were quoted, too, while they were broken) may be likewise granted in pursuance of the same plan of doing away with such antiquated laws and restrictions. Commodore Perry managed matters with great prudence and skill, and his force next year is likely to be nearly double what it was this, so that the impression which steamers and ships can produce will not be weakened. At Low Chew American politics and policy will give the islanders something to think about.

These regions are soon to come into more familiar acquaintance with the other peoples of the world, and I sincerely hope for their permanent good, in which change perhaps Commodore Perry is to be an important agent. If one could judge correctly from imperfect data and information, the long time the expedition has been talked of and delayed was not without benefit in its reception by the Japanese, who seemed to have made some preparations for a hostile reception, and then suspended them until they saw and knew more.

Perhaps the opportunities a few of them had of seeing the machinery and armament of this powerful vessel, and the ease with which she is managed, may lead them to conclude that peaceable acquiescence is their wisest course with such a neighbor, and if they grant President Fillmore's demands, the door is unlocked and open to furnish others. In a feudal government, like that of Japan, there must be conflicting interests, respecting a war, among the princes, whose private standing is likely to be weakened by it, while their purses would be enriched by trade on their borders.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1853.

The crowds attending the Crystal Palace here still continue. Some days at least six thousand persons are in the Palace at one time, and certainly ten or twelve thousand attend on some occasions. The effect on the general trade and commerce of New York is extraordinary. It is estimated that not far from seven millions of visits will have been made to the Exhibition during its continuance, and that of those from abroad the sum of ten dollars will have been left in the city by each person. This will give an aggregate of *seventy millions of dollars* distributed in New York during the existence of this World's Fair. A pretty *little* speculation.

Crystal Palace Exhibition.—One hundred packages of articles for exhibition arrived at New York, last week, several of them being from Constantinople, Jerusalem, London, etc. Among them are cases of elaborately finished silver and jewelry, from a firm which has already in the Palace a large display, and whose contributions altogether are valued at $125,000.

There is a collection of tableaux and paintings from France, by Eton, valued at $70,000, and illustrative of celebrated Americans. Stoves and steam pipes are being placed throughout the building for heating it, and no arrangements are yet in prospect for closing the exhibition.

Audacious Bank Robbery!—The Bank of the State of New York, now situated in the basement room of the Merchants' Exchange, was robbed yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, of thirty seven thousand dollars ($37,000) in bank bills of the Bank of the State of New York.

The Porter of the bank, prior to 2 o'clock, had deposited nearly in the middle of the bank area, a bag of bills, with $37,000 in it,—when about that hour, some authorities think walked in, on one side and probably took out on the other, the bag of bills, unobserved by any of the clerks in the circle, whose backs generally are to the centre. The room is lighted with gas, and otherwise dark, which, probably, facilitated his escape without observation. It would seem, however, that it must be some one well acquainted with the premises, and with the mode of doing business in the bank.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States progresses steadily in the number of its communicants, and also of parishes, clergymen and dioceses. The following tabular statement, extracted from the Western Episcopalian, will show this fact:

Years.	Dioceses	Clergy	Parishes	Com.
1832	21	592	678	52,268
1835	23	706	805	64,416
1838	26	764	959	49,395
1841	27	1087	1059	55,592
1844	27	1221	1222	72,099
1847	28	1404	1459	80,986
1850	29	1558	1500	92,228
1852	29	1650	1650	100,000

The Methodists of the United States have made admirable provision for the education of their pastors. They have already eight first class colleges, with property and funds amounting in the aggregate to $494,065, and another is projected in Missouri. They have also forty-six theological academies and seminaries, in twenty-nine of which there are 2936 students, an average of 178 students to each seminary. The oldest of their colleges is at Wilbraham, and was founded in the year 1830 by the Rev. Wilbur Fisk.

There is a man named Eldridge Burnett, residing near the Black Mountain, who is a famous bear hunter, having killed up to this time, we are informed, five hundred and sixty-three bears! The story will hardly *bear* telling, but we give it on very good authority.—*Asheville Spectator.*

A Large Yield of Wheat.—Among the list of premiums we published in our last paper, there was one to Thos. T. Patton, Esq., for a yield of 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. This is difficult to beat. Who can do it? If any one can beat it this year, Mr. Patton is prepared to give him a trial next year.—*Asheville Spectator.*

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington, says that the President received a letter from Charles O'Conor, asking why any distinction should be made in the action of the Administration between himself and Mr Bronson, as they both occupied the same ground; and that the President replied to Mr O'C. in the most conciliatory manner.

Rather Ominous.—To be importuned by your young wife to get your life insured.

The nett amount on the 24th ult. subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States was $25,958,756.53.

How Does She Trot.—A creditor, whom he was anxious to avoid, met Sheridan coming out of Pall Mall. There was no possibility of avoiding him, but he did not lose his presence of mind.

"That's a beautiful mare you're on," said Sheridan.

"Do you think so?"

"Yes, indeed. How does she trot?"

The creditor, highly flattered, put her into a full trot. Sheridan bolted round the corner, and was out of sight in a moment.

FROM THE REGISTER.

GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

MR. GALES:—Lest some of your readers may suppose I have misstated Prof. Mitchell's sentiments, and have therefore furnished grounds for his unjust accusations, I beg leave to reply very briefly to his article of the 19th inst.

In doing this, I shall comment on the paragraph which he has selected from No. 8:

"Our only means of arriving at safe conclusions as to where coal may be looked for with a reasonable expectation of finding it in large quantities, are furnished by the fact that the spot where the search is made is within the area of a coal basin. But there is no coal basin in Chatham."

What is the obvious inference to be drawn from this passage? Is it not, that as there is no coal basin in Chatham, we cannot look there for coal with a reasonable expectation of finding it in large quantities, and hence there can be no safe investment of capital? That Prof. Mitchell meant to be thus understood appears from the fact, that he says, he felt bound to raise his warning voice in order that the parties, when they had lost their money in coal land, or the people of Fayetteville had carried their railroad to Chatham, and were disappointed in finding coal there, should have no occasion to blame him for his silence. It appears, too, that buyers and sellers thus understood him, for after learning his views, their negotiations which were nearly completed, were broken off at once, and the consequence was, his friends and neighbors lost the opportunity for disposing of their property at a fair value. It appears, too, that Messrs. Colby & Smith so understood him, inasmuch as they at once backed down upon their subscription to the Railroad, after having paid one instalment of $4000. I leave it to the public to judge, whether I did Prof. Mitchell injustice, by presenting his sentiments more briefly in my language in part, than I should have done by quoting his words, seeing that all we wish in such a case, is, to know what a writer's doctrine really is. It seems that the understanding throughout the community was as I represented, and the tenor of Prof. Mitchell's communication shows, that that was what he wished it to believe. It is true, he says, that he had taught for years that there were valuable coal deposits in Chatham and Moore. But if so, why did he deem it necessary to forewarn these *plain unsophisticated men* of Wall street, that there was no coal basin in Chatham, especially at the precise time when the truth of his own class teachings was about to be tested.

Looking at Prof. Mitchell's teachings and communications to the Register, I am led to believe that the Professor has *straddled the fence*, and is bent upon being found upon the right side at last. If the expectations, that there is much coal in Chatham, are realized, he will be ready to exclaim, it is just what I have taught for years; on the contrary, if they are not, he will say, why, gentlemen, I told you there was no coal basin in Chatham!

EBENEZER EMMONS.
Geol. to the State of North Carolina.
Morganton, Oct. 25, 1853.

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the fund of $60,000, to aid in deepening the Bars at the entrance to Cape Fear River, held at Commissioners' Hall, on 2d inst., P. K. Dickinson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Geo. Harriss chosen secretary. The chairman having announced to the meeting, on the authority of the officers in charge of the work, that the appropriation of $20,000 by Congress would probably be exhausted by 1st January next, on motion of A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Esq., it was—

Resolved, That we have heard with great satisfaction of the successful commencement and progress thus far, of that important work by Capt. D. P. Woodbury, of the U. S. Engineers.

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the ultimate success of the proposed plan for the improvement of the Bars, and hope that the work will continue to be prosecuted with all possible energy and dispatch.

Resolved, That the Magistrate of Police of this town, to whom the subscriptions are made payable, be requested to call immediately for an instalment of 10 per cent., to be paid on 1st December next, and for similar instalments to be paid monthly thereafter, until the whole amount of $60,000 is collected.

P. K. DICKINSON, Ch'n.
GEO. HARRISS, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS.

THE building of a Stone Wall around the Grave Yard at Long Street Church, Cumberland County, will be let out to the lowest bidder on FRIDAY, the 25th of November next. Those interested, would do well to attend.

Plans and specifications made known at that time.
October 29, 1853. 41-3t

FINE TIMBER, TURPENTINE AND FARMING LAND
FOR SALE IN ROBESON COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS on the 1st of March last, purchased of Thos. J. Curtis, Esq. his interest in the Land lying in Robeson County known as the Dubois land. They have had a portion of the same surveyed, and now offer for sale the following tracts:

1230 Acres lying on "Back Swamp," about three miles from "The Red Banks," and two miles from Lumber River, adjoining the lands of John Drake, Esq., and others. This Tract is well timbered and valuable for Turpentine.

1115 Acres on "The Broad Ridge," about 2 miles from Lumber River and 12 miles from the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road. This is the finest body of Turpentine Land in the County. There are in this Tract some very eligible situations for farms of *good land.*

535 Acres about half a mile from Alfordsville—good Turpentine land.

182½ Acres near Ash-Pole, adjoining John McCallum, Esq., and others.

102 Acres on Wilkerson's Swamp, adjoining McLean, Leitch, and others.

101 Acres on "Back Swamp," adjoining Peter Monroe, Neill Leitch, Esqs., and others.

362 Acres on both sides of "The First Swamp," adjoining the Tract where John W. Alford, Esq. now resides.

1030 Acres on "Shoe-Heel," adjoining the Lands of Dr. Edmund McQueen, John McCallum, Esq., and others.

50 Acres on "Ash-Pole," adjoining John McNair, Esq., and others.

225 Acres on "Jacob Swamp," adjoining the Lands of Thomas Townsend, William Berry Thompson, and John B. Thompson, Esq.

225 Acres on "The Little Marsh," including a portion of "The Glass Pond," adjoining the Lands of J. Bethune, Thomas Jones, Esq., and others.

860 Acres known as "The Big Desert." This is said to be as valuable Swamp Land as any in the State, and can be reclaimed at comparatively little expense.

115 Acres adjoining the Land of Archibald S. Currie, Esq., and others.

150 Acres adjoining the Land of John McGougan, Esq., Mrs. Brown, and others.

The above Lands will be sold on accommodating Terms.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,
ROBERT S. FRENCH.

Lumberton, Nov. 1, 1853. 41-tf

We have at the request of Joseph Thompson and Robert S. French carefully examined the title to the Lands purchased by them of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq., known as the DUBOIS LANDS, lying in Robeson County, and we say without any hesitation, that their title is perfect.

JOHN WINSLOW.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
ROBERT STRANGE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1853.

THE LETTER WRITING CABINET.—The National Intelligencer in publishing the letter of Mr. Cushing, (published in our last) makes the following very just remarks:

"*Political Equilibrium Restored.*—A reference to the political history of the time, will show the subjoined letter in our columns. Those of our readers who remember the events and characters of the high excitement of those days, may feel some surprise at this frequent appearance of our Cabinet Ministers on the political arena; but they must recollect that is the age of progress, and that is the answer and justification for every thing strange. The Attorney General, however, is not without apology. He has found out that his Democratic brethren of Massachusetts are in imminent danger of uniting with the Freesoilers in the approaching State election, and, naturally shocked at so gross a disregard of principle, is irresistibly impelled to protest against the unholy alliance, being entirely unconscious that the self-same union has been heretofore formed and consummated on divers occasions. What effect the forbidding of the bans now will have in preventing the meditated union time will show. But one consequence, possibly not thought of by the Attorney General, may result from his letter; and that is, the restoration of the Administration, as a unit, to an equilibrium between the Compromise and Anti-Slavery parties, by while the Secretary of the Treasury is pummeling the *Hards* of New York, the Attorney General is performing the same office for the *Softs* of Massachusetts. That is what in nautical phrase is called keeping an even keel, and managing to restore to its wonted harmony the great Democratic family. Our only regret in the matter is that the Attorney General did not discover in time to have frustrated it, the recent coalition in his party in Vermont with those same pestilent Freesoilers. The Union should keep him better posted up."

By the way, we suppose that a letter to the President will follow next, as we notice in the Intelligencer the following despatch as to the doings in New Hampshire:

BOSTON, Nov. 1.

Democratic and Freesoil Coalition.—The Democratic and Freesoil Conventions which met at Concord yesterday formed a coalition, each party nominating three candidates for the Senate.

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Office at the Store of Messrs. Grady & Mott, No. 22 Water Street.

Nov. 1, 1853. 42-3m

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1853.

B—Wm Browning, Leven J. Bottoms, Mary Baker, Wm Brunten, Boon, Dungun & Smith, Enoch Joy, Brown, Rich'd & Bunn, Dan'l A. Bate, E. & R. Bason.

C—Sarah Ann Cain, Miss Salery Cullen, Wm C. Sr. 2, Adams, Colly, Chas Carr, Frances Colin, Neal Cain, Isabell, Rufford Cole, Sarah A. E. Campbell, Ed Bailey, Crenshaw, Jno A. Cameron, Patrick Curtin, Calvaire Cook, Wm Cameron.

D—J. C. Dye, Thos S. Dawson, Mrs. Susan L. Dye.

E—Wm Edwards.

F—E. L. Finley.

G—Alfred J. Goodman, Wm M. Geddie.

H—Thos Hayney, Jeptha Hall 2, C. A. Harris 2, David W. Harris, Rev Gardner Holmes, Agnus Ch. Hartman & Cooper, W. D. Harrison, Wm T. Hooper, Elizabeth Henderson, Jno H. Hubbard, Charles Harris, Hales, Henry W. Horne, R. E. Hawks.

J—Col David Jones, K. Jones & Son, Johnson & Neill & Co 2, Hughey Kelly.

L—Leach & Banks, Thos Lynch, Jas R. Lee, James Lynch, Pres't, Jno T. Lilly.

M—David Milly, W. F. Murphy, R. Murphy, Col Archd Murchison 2, Thos R. Mosden, Robt. Montgomery, C. K. Murchison, A. V. Murphy 2, Peter Munroe, Jno Manuel, Matthew Morgan 3, Miss Jane Munroe 2, Georg Makepeace, Thos Munroe, Math. Miller.

Mc—Lauchlin McMillan, Love McDaniel, D. McDuffie, Jno McCormick, Capt. T. H. McAllister, Donald McQueen, Johnson McNeidler, Mary McFadyen, W. M. Leod, D. J. McAllister, Archd. McPhail, Dugald McDuffie, N. Skinny Norris, Wm Neal &c, Mary A. Newell.

P—Elizabeth Powell, Margret Lane, Zechariah Plummer, W. J. Phares, Charles Powers (decd.)

R—Margaret Revels.

S—Jno Smith, Eliza Stephens, Susan Ann Skipper, W. L. Steele, Dr. E. A. Sicker, Dan'l & Allen Stewart, Robt Smith.

T—R. M. Tillottson 2, D. M. Tuthill, Wm Teary.

V—Andrew Vinson, 2.

W—C. Wallen, Jno C. Williams, Douglass Wilhite, Jas Wilkinson, Mr Walden, D. & W. Walles, D. Wimple, Henry Wright, Jno Williford.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

111] J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

Premium Hats.

I AM prepared to furnish customers with my FALL and WINTER STYLE of MOLESKIN and RUSSIA FUR HATS that took the *Premium* and *Diploma* at the State Fair.

Those Hats were admired by Gentlemen from all parts of the State.

—ALSO—

The FARMER'S and PLANTER'S FUR HAT, one of which I had the pleasure of selling to the President of the Agricultural Society. I present my grateful acknowledgments to those in favor of Home Manufactures for the very liberal patronage I have received for the last twelve months, and I assure them that nothing on my part shall be wanting to secure a continuance of the same. DAVID GEE.

Nov. 1, 1853. 41-3t

FRESH TEAS.

HYSON, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, YOUNG HYSON, OOLONG, SOUCHONG; all fresh and good, and warranted to give satisfaction, or may be returned.

These teas were purchased in original packages and selected by a good judge, and are for sale cheap. Call and buy, or get samples and try them.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Nov. 3. 41-tf

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have cured a Bad Leg after every other remedy failed.—John Eastman, Esq., of Buenos Ayres, states in a letter to Professor Holloway, dated Sept. 11th, 1850, "A native gentleman of this place hurt his instep some time ago, which soon formed into a wound, and the same gradually increased, until it spread from the foot to the knee; he was under the medical attendance of a native doctor for several months, but his remedies had no good effect whatever. He thereupon deemed it advisable to have recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which have effected a perfect cure of his leg, and he now enjoys the best of health."

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots, sold at 25, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1.50 each, whereby 5% the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSLY, 1 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. R. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1853.

GOV. EX AND GUTHRIE.—We copy another letter from the ex Collector of New York, in which the Secretary is shown up in a light to make one almost pity him. How immeasurably actual, in intellect, information, manners, and principle, has he shown himself to be to the officer whom he has insulted and discarded!

There is one view wanting in Mr. Bronson's reply to make the Secretary's claim of power to appoint the clerks, and porters, and cartmen of the N. Y. Custom House, absurd and ridiculous. Here it is: No act of Congress gives the power to the Secretary, but he claims it because Congress, under the constitution, can vest the power of appointing officers of the United States only in the President, the courts of law, or the Heads of Departments. But by the same provision of the constitution (2d clause of 2d sect. 2d art.) the President is to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate to appoint *all* officers of the U. States, unless Congress shall have vested the power of appointment in one of the three methods above mentioned, which it has not done. The Head of a Department does not gain a power to appoint from the silence of Congress. If an office is created and no provision made as to the appointing power, the officer must be nominated by the President to the Senate and appointed by its advice and consent, and not otherwise. If then these employees be "officers" within the meaning of the constitution, as the Secretary contends, and Congress has not specially provided for their appointment, the power belongs to the President and Senate, and not to Mr. Secretary Guthrie.

Again: By section 4 of the same article "all civil officers of the United States" are liable to be *impeached*. If then these employees are, as Mr. Secretary contends, "officers of the U. States," they are liable to be impeached.

Fancy the nomination of the President to the senate of the forty or fifty thousand clerks, porters and cartmen in the various custom houses of the United States, and can any thing be more absurd and ridiculous, except the impeachment of one of them, or rather of the hundreds of them in succession who ought to be impeached, by the House of Representatives, his trial and conviction by the Senate, the judgment of removal from his office and of incapacity "to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States." Magnificent spectacle! A porter in the N. Y. custom house is charged with treason, or more probably, with some much less noble crime the President, who appointed him, refuses to remove him. He can only be reached by impeachment. The House of Representatives, by good luck and the application of the *previous question*, may possibly get through with the debate upon his case in a month. He is impeached. Managers are appointed to conduct the case in the Senate. That body, in solemn state, receives the accused and his accusers. Another month is arduously devoted to discussion, and then, after all, the accused may escape under some legal quibble, or by the aid of party feeling. Truly would they

"Hear, like beings from on high,
The watch'ring feather of a fly."

Yet such are the consequences to which Mr. Guthrie's argument tends. Verily it is not easy to tell whether the principle of his conduct is most to be detested, or the folly and absurdity of the reasoning most to be ridiculed.

THE RAIL ROAD MEETING.—On Thursday afternoon last, in pursuance of a requisition on the President of the Western Rail Road Company, by Messrs. Smith & Colby, of New York, a meeting of the Stockholders was held in Fayetteville Hall—Major John H. Cook was called to the chair, and Mr. John M. Ross appointed Secretary.

Major MacRae, the President of the Company, stated the fact that the meeting had been required by Smith & Colby, for some purpose not stated to the President and Directors; but which he presumed would now be brought forward.

Mr. Jas. G. Cook read his written Protest against the transaction of any important business at this meeting,—taking the ground, said to be well settled by judicial decisions, that notice of the objects of called meetings is necessary to give validity to any measure adopted at such meetings, otherwise a company may be taken by surprise, and injurious conclusions arrived at for want of due deliberation.

Mr. Cook requested to have his protest recorded on the Minutes, which was agreed to.

Mr. Colby then offered a resolution in substance as follows:

Resolved, That no more calls shall be made by the President and Directors for instalments until a General Meeting of the Stockholders shall be held at which the Western terminus shall be fixed and the Road located; and that the collection of such part of the 2d instalment as is unpaid be suspended. And, further, that the Treasurer return to such Stockholders as have paid the 2d instalment the amounts so paid by them.

Mr. Colby asked the Chairman if it was necessary that his resolution should be seconded? To which the Chairman replied in the affirmative. He thereupon, as no one seconded his resolution, withdrew it.

He then offered as an additional Bye-Law, the following, (except the last clause, which was moved as an amendment by Mr. McNeill, and accepted by Mr. Colby:)

XII. The question of the route and locality and Western terminus of the Road, and the time of the commencement of the construction thereof, shall be left for the determination of the Stockholders at a future meeting of said Stockholders. And no call shall be made by the Board of Directors for the payment of any future instalment upon Stock until the definite determination of said question. And within thirty days after the completion of the surveys and report of the Engineers, a general meeting of the Stockholders shall be called and held to locate the road and definitely determine said question.

This being seconded, a long discussion arose upon it, in which Major MacRae, Jas. Banks, Geo. McNeill, J. G. Shepherd, J. L. Colby, E. J. Hale, and others, participated.

Mr. Colby urged, that the Directors had called for the 2d instalment before there was any occasion for it; that previous notice of the call had not been given to Smith & Colby, who were so largely interested; that they could use money in New York, where the value of it was particularly great during the present stringency of the money market, to too great advantage to permit of $20,000 of their money being locked up, useless, in the Treasury of the Company here; that he had made "several propositions" to the Directors on the preceding day, with a view to an arrangement of the difficulties; that the Directors had been hostile to Smith & Colby, and had shaped their course accordingly, &c. &c.

In reply, it was stated, that the 1st instalment of $1 per share, had been exhausted by the Survey and other expenses of the work; that the Board were under contracts with officers, engineers, &c. to the amount of several thousand dollars; that a 2d instalment was not only necessary to pay their salaries but was equally necessary to give confidence to persons who might desire to become contractors; and that it was especially necessary now, since Smith & Colby had failed to meet the call; that the power to make the call for instalments was vested exclusively in the Directors; that Smith & Colby *had been* previously advised that the instalment would be called for, and had offered no objection till it was called for; that they had failed to comply with any obligation they had entered into with the Company, the first instalment having been paid by piecemeal, long after it was due, and the 2d not paid at all; that they had exceeded the power granted to them, at their request, to employ a Chief Engineer, by employing *three*—their contract with whom had consequently been rejected, in part, by the Board, &c.

In reference to Mr. Colby's statement that he had made "several propositions" to the Directors, he was called on to specify them. The "several" amounted to *one*, which, as he stated it, was, that the expenses to the present date should be paid, and if there was not money enough to do that, Smith and Colby would pay their proportion of the balance; [and as he *now* said of the sum necessary to prosecute the survey, but in this particular the recollection of every member of the Board present differed from his—the result of his proposition, as they understood it, being, to pay expenses so far and stop the work. In which event his proportion of the expenses to be paid might be $50 or $100.]

It was stated, that since the Board and the community had lost confidence in the ability and sincerity of Smith & Colby, the Directors had urged Mr. C. to surrender their stock, or sell it to the Company at the full sum remaining unpaid; or that they might reduce the amount of their subscription; or erase their names from the subscription book altogether, and leave us where they found us; all of which he refused to do; that they had offered to receive one-half, or one-fourth, of the 2d instalment, and give reasonable time for the remainder, which he likewise refused. The Board had no alternative, therefore, but to sell the stock.

Mr. Colby claimed a right to locate the Western terminus of the road at such point as Smith & Colby might select, and to put in their own pockets all the bonus which might be obtained from the owners of coal mines for such location. This right was emphatically denied, as not conferred by the charter or by any agreement with the Board or the Company. Whatever might have been the determination of the Company if such a claim had been preferred originally as a bargain, the assertion of such a right now would not be tolerated.

The discussion was an animated and somewhat excited one, continuing till after candle-light, when, on motion, the meeting adjourned till 11 A. M. on Friday.

On meeting at that hour, Mr. Colby was not present, he having left town in the stage for Raleigh on the night before. His proposed Bye-Law was *unanimously rejected*, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

During the meeting the following interesting Report of the Chief Engineer was read by the President:

ENGINEER OFFICE, WESTERN RAIL ROAD, }
Nov. 4th, 1853. }

D. G. MCRAE, *President Rail Road Co.*:

The following Report will shew the progress made in the Survey,—its present condition, and the probable time of its completion.

An examination of the preliminary line was begun on the 24th of June last, and a base line, projected from the Cape Fear to the Deep River, was completed at the end of July.

This line was for the purpose of establishing the practicability of a Road—to ascertain the elevation to be overcome—to fix the maximum grades, and to make an approximate estimate of quantities.

The country through which the route passes was found to be such as to admit of the construction of a *first class business Road*.

After the completion of the base line Survey, the Resident and Assistant Engineers were engaged in making their calculations, and in examination of side lines connected with the several divisions.

The peculiarities of the section of country traversed by the line, has rendered a large amount of field labor indispensable to the selection of a proper and judicious location.

In a country almost wholly uncleared and very uneven, it is impossible to judge from inspection the comparative economy of different routes, without an instrumental examination of each one that may present some apparent advantages.

These examinations upon the Eastern Division (a distance of 45 miles) have been completed, and we are now engaged in setting the stakes upon our *final line*.

This section of the Road can be located and ready for the Contractors' operations in 10 days.

It is necessary to make some further detail examinations upon the Middle and Western Division. *It is thought be required* the whole line can be located by the first of the coming month.

It will take some further time to perfect the plans for the different Bridge and other structures required.

The first Division of the Road can (if placed in the hands of energetic Contractors as early as the first or middle of the coming month,) be put in readiness to receive the Iron by the first day of June, and in operation by the first of July next.

The remaining portion of the Road can, by a proper and energetic prosecution of the work, be completed for use by the first day of October next.

J. P. GOODSELL, Engineer.

From the above Report it will be seen what encouraging progress has been made in the work, and how soon it might be completed, if it were not that the Company is clogged by Messrs. Smith & Colby, who cannot be induced to go either for ward or backward.

The reasons for their course are not disclosed. It is generally believed that they cannot raise the money, in the present condition of the N. Y. money market; and that they have not yet succeeded in selling their asserted right to locate the Western terminus to any of the proprietors of lands in the coal region. Their present movement is calculated to depreciate the value of mineral lands amongst those who look to the rail road for facilities to reach a market, and Messrs. Smith & Colby argue that if the belief of the road failing should prevail, they can make a better bargain for such lands.

Mr. Colby still asserts their ability and determination to build the road, *when they get ready*.

It was understood that whilst here Mr. Colby had obtained a writ of Injunction from His Honor Judge Potter, of the U. S. District Court. Its provisions were not known until Mr. Colby's departure, when it was ascertained that he had applied for legal process to do several things, even to the abrogation or suspension of the Charter itself, but that the Judge confined the Injunction to the single point of the sale of the stock. Accordingly, on Saturday, the day on which Smith & Colby's stock was to be sold, the writ forbidding the sale was duly served by the U. S. Marshal. The Directors will of course endeavor to have a hearing at the ensuing Term of the Circuit Court at Raleigh on the 1st Monday of December, when they have no doubt that the Injunction will be dissolved, since it forbids the Directors from exercising powers expressly conferred upon them by the Charter.

In the mean time, the Directors design to prosecute the work with zeal.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville met in this town on Friday last and adjourned this morning. The Rev. Neill McKay presided as Moderator. We understand that nothing out of the usual routine of business came before it.

CASUALTIES.—Mr. Henry Sikes had his leg badly broken on Saturday last by being thrown from a vehicle while the horse was running away.

Jacob Miller, one of the carriers of this paper, had his arm broken by being thrown from a horse.

A young man, named J. R. Faircloth, was burned to death in this county on the night of the 26th ult. He was going home on that night with *a torch and a jug*, caught fire and was burned so badly as to cause almost immediate death.

CAROLINA CITY.—A sale of about 200 lots in this projected city on the port of Beaufort took place on Tuesday last. They brought about $10,000. The lots 80 feet square. The sale of several thousand other lots was then stopped in pursuance of previous determination. We learn that about 250 persons assembled on the occasion. Those of our townsmen who attended have returned with strong confidence in the success of the enterprise.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.—The receipts of this road for the year ending Sept. 30th were $568,899 67, of which from through travel $214,135 02, way travel $138,148 10, freight on road $112,582 23, freight and meals on boats $17,509 67, mail, rents &c. $86, 324 35.

The expenses, including repairs, purchase of locomotives, interest, &c. $406,283 31.

Net profits $162,616 36.

The company's debt is $814,261 12. Capital stock paid in $1,310,212 24. The profits from commencement of operation to date, after paying interest $884,333 64.

There is due to Company, and in cash, $124,602.

The road and real estate cost, including reconstruction, $2,818,703 27.

The net profits exceed those of 1852, $46,717 74. Through travel increased $13,710; way travel $39,213 30; freight $2,388 14.

These are cheering results.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wadesborough has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., besides adding 2 per cent to the surplus fund. Its stock is worth more than 25 per cent. advance, as we learn from the Argus.

The Salisbury "Whig" is to be published tri-weekly after the first of January.

The Schr. Dacotah, belonging to Messrs. Freeman and Houston of Wilmington, has been sunk at sea, being run into. Crew saved. She was insured for $5,500. The cargo of rice, corn and rosin, was also insured.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The Locos have elected Governor, Comptroller, and four members of Congress. The Whigs have two Congressmen and both Houses of the Legislature (securing the re election of that distinguished Whig Jas. A. Pearce as U. S. Senator, and a State Treasurer.)

IN A FIX.—The Washington Union's advices from Boston indicate that Mr. Cushing is in rather bad odor in his own State. The coalition democrats at their meeting at Faneuil Hall discussed Mr. Cushing's letter, "attacked it with fury and denounced its author in no measured terms." The National Democrats also had a meeting, and selected a senatorial ticket and passed resolutions endorsing the Baltimore platform, the President's inaugural, and setting forth that they await with patience the act of the cabinet which shall show that it means to carry out in good faith the wishes and intentions of the national democrat who nominated and elected General Pierce; also, declaring that, though they have confidence in General Pierce's appointments, those made in Essex county have been in direct opposition to his pledges. The course of Mr. Bronson is approved, his removal being attributed to Mr. Cushing."

MR. CUSHING'S LETTER.—*Its Prodigious Influence.*—The following, received by this morning's mail, shows what influence Mr. Cushing's letter, backed by all the authority of the President and the Cabinet, has had on the party in Massachusetts. And we may add, that it probably had just as much as Mr. Cushing and the President expected and intended:

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

The Freesoil and Democratic Conventions of Worcester county met to-day. Some curiosity was manifested here as to the influence Mr. Cushing's letter would have on the Democrats. A despatch from Worcester says that the coalition was formed with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm. The Democrats passed a resolution spurning all dictation, from whatever quarter it may come.

P. S. We find the whole secret of Cushing's letter laid bare in a letter from Washington to the Charleston Courier. *It was written to operate upon the elections in Maryland, Mississippi and New York.* The time was carefully selected—two days before the Maryland election, and one week before the others, the entire letter being sent over the wires to Mississippi, to kill off Gov. Foote.

The New York and Mississippi elections take place to-morrow.

OUTRAGEOUS.—The following paragraph from the N. Y. Express exposes a most gross abuse. It is true that it is not altogether a new thing, but never before, we imagine, has corruption put on so bold a face in levying openly assessments on office holders to pay the expenses of corrupting the ballot box. Whigs and Locofocos, of all shades of opinion, are required, under pain of losing their places, to contribute to the election of men whose politics and persons they abhor! Shame! Shame!

Party Taxation in the Custom House.—The Politicians of Tammany Hall entered the Custom House October 31, just as the Collector was about closing his duties there. The Cashier made his monthly payments as usual, and after paying out Government money to *employees* for their monthly services, the Cashier of Tammany Hall took possession of the parties, Wm. D. Kelly, of Scully, of the 6th Ward, and Captain Miles of the 4th Ward, acting as receivers. All this took place in the Custom House, and in the most public manner. The assessment made averaged as follows:—

10 Weighers, $25 each,	$475 00
15 Measurers, $25 each	375 00
7 Gaugers, $25 each	175 00
105 Inspectors, $15 each	2,925 00
184 Clerks, $10 each	1,840 00
175 Night Watchmen, $7½ each.	1,027 50
Total.	$6,817 50

Whigs and National Democrats and all were called upon to help defeat the Freesoil candidates, and generally did so. Judge Bronson's attention was called to this beautiful exhibition, but being about to leave the office in the hands of the Spoilsmen, he contented himself with gazing upon the practical picture of Marcy's doctrine that to "the victors belong the spoils of office."

NEWS.—The following, which we copy from the Washington Union, contains an item of what may be called, emphatically, *news*. That the Postmaster General has won good opinions at the South for any efficiency in the management of the affairs of his Department, is not true:—

Hon. James Campbell.—The Lancaster (Penn.) "Intelligencer" speaks in well-merited terms of commendation and approval of Hon. James Campbell. It says:

"This gentleman, since the 4th of March last, has been winning golden opinions at the head of the Post Office Department. Everywhere—East, West, North, and South—his efficiency is spoken of in terms of the warmest commendation, and he is universally considered by all unprejudiced men as one of the very best Postmasters General we have ever had.

"Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of her representative in the cabinet."

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Africa brings papers to the 22d ult.

No change had occurred in the position of affairs at the East. Hostilities were expected to commence on the 25th. Both armies continued to make active preparations. The Turks were voluntarily pouring immense amounts of money into the treasury.

Cotton has been steady, with fair demand. Sales of the week 45,720 bales. Breadstuffs active at a further advance.

CUBA.—The National Intelligencer, which at first supposed that the "Union" had official authority for its statements of English interference in relation to slavery in Cuba, now says that it is believed by the best informed parties in Washington that there was no foundation whatever for such stories.

The Wilmington Journal denies that it is abusing the New York Democrats and says it is only abusing the "gormandizers". It is a matter of very little consequence whether the Journal calls them "Democrats" or "gormandizers"; they are men with whom the Journal was leagued last year. If they are "gormandizers" now, they were so then, and the Journal must be judged by the company it keeps.

State Directors.—Messrs. A. J. DeRosset, L. H. B. Whitaker, Wm. C. Bettencourt, and William K. Lane, have been appointed by the Board of Internal Improvements, Directors on the part of the State, in the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail-road for the ensuing year.—*Wil. Journal.*

The Wilmington Herald says that the law allows the Board to appoint "three Directors and no more."

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult., by Aaron D. Hesden, Esq., Mr. L. B. CREWS to Miss NANCY A. HINSON, all of Chatham.

Raleigh Register please copy.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. E. O. MACY to Miss A. L. HARDIE.

In Greenville, N. C., on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Stephen Johnson, WALTER S. HANRAHAN, Esq., of Pitt county, to Miss SARAH C. WORTHINGTON, formerly of New-Berne, N. C.

In Wadesboro', on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Thomas Mitchell, Mr. CASWELL H. STURDIVANT and Miss LIZZIE P. KENDALL.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 5th, Steamers Alice and Fanny Lutterloh, (Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for J. Godwin & co, J. S. & A. Gainey, W. R. Valentine, G. McNeill, J. R. McIntosh, W. L. Hall, C. T. Haigh & Son, J. H. & J. Martine, Orrell & Whitehead, Hall & Sackett, Worth & Elliott, R. W. Kinlaw & Co, Ray & Pearce, Mrs. Hart, S. W. Tillinghast & co, H. & E. J. Lilly, H. Erambert, D. & W. McLaurin, J. H. Hawley, Starr & Williams, J. M. Rose, Beaver Creek co, T. J. Johnson, Troy & Marsh, J. W. Powers, C. A. Brown.

DIED,

On the 12th Oct. last, Mrs. MARY JANE McDUFFIE, wife of Nathan K. McDuffie, and daughter of the late Michael D. King, in the 32d year of her age, after a long protracted illness of consumption.

In Wilmington, suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 3d inst., JETHRO BALLARD, Esq., aged 50 years and 5 months.

In Chicago, Illinois, on the 17th Aug. last, Mrs. ELIZA JANE WILLKINGS, wife of John A. Willkings of Grenada, Miss., and daughter of Peter Gause of Brunswick county, N. C., aged 26.

In Simpson county, Miss., on Sabbath morning, September 4, Mrs. EFFY McNAIR, wife of Alexander McNair, formerly of Richmond Co., N. C., in her seventy eighth year; long a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, exemplifying the devoted christian in her pious walk and Godly conversation. "a light shining more and more unto the perfect day."

To know her was to love her, and her praise will dwell a long time on the tongues of many who will tell her moral worth.

"A mother fallen in Israel," leaving many in this her native state and in that where she died to mourn, not as those having no hope, "for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again even so them also who sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him."—[Com.

In Cheraw, S. C., on Thursday, the 20th of October, of bilious fever, WILSON GILCHRIST, aged 3 years, son of the Rev. J. C. Coit of that place.

In Anson county, on the 11th October, of convulsions, BENJAMIN HUNTLEY, son of William C. and Emeline Flake, aged 5 years. Also, on the 29th ult., Mr. JAMES P. LILES, eldest son of Amos Liles, aged 15 years and 9 months.

In DeSoto county, Miss., on the 15th of Oct., of typhoid fever, RUFUS DIGGS, eldest son of Garland C. and Jane Diggs, aged 24 years. Mr. Diggs was born and raised in Anson county, N. C.

In Richmond county, near Montpelier, on Saturday October the 15th, at 5 o'clock A. M., Mrs. MARY LEITCH, consort of Dugald Leitch, in the 74th year of her age. On the same day, at 5 o'clock P. M., Mr. DUGALD LEITCH departed this life, in the 78th year of his age. The wife and the husband were called to exchange Time for Eternity within TEN HOURS of each other. In the Autumn of 1803 they emigrated from the village of Kilmaloire, North Knapdale, Argyleshire, Scotland. They had sustained the marriage relation upwards of 50 years, and in death they were not divided. On the same day and in the same hour their bodies were laid near each other in the silent tomb. They were members of the Presbyterian Church.

"Grade thuitidh an corp so sios don uir.
Na smur to chumhachd bas."—[Com.

In Richmond county, on Friday the 21st of October, Mrs. CATHARINE MONROE GRAHAM, consort of John C. Graham, Esq., in the 37th year of her age. At an early age she was deeply impressed with the importance of eternal realities. Not long before her decease she remarked that she remembered distinctly the sermon that was instrumental in turning her attention to the necessity of being prepared to meet the Lord. It was in the Spring of the present year that she connected herself with the Presbyterian Church at Laurel Hill, and stated that she was as well prepared to make a profession of religion many years before as then, but had neglected it. The last months of her life she was in very feeble health, and was able only a part of the time to sit up. The Bible was her "counsel" Book, and much of her time was passed in the reading and study of its most precious truths; and she declared that she had received much satisfaction in the perusal of the inspired writings. She likewise earnestly and affectionately urged her near relatives to read the sacred volume in preference to all other books, assuring them that her time was short, and that she felt ready and prepared to go. May her appropriate and solemn counsels be sanctified to their eternal good.—Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 7.

BACON	8@9	MOLASSES	
BEESWAX	25@	Cuba	26@28
CANDLES—E.F.	16@17	New Orleans,	37½@40
Adamantine	30@35	NAILS	5½@6
Sperm	50@	OILS—Linseed,	80@
COFFEE—Rio,	12@13	Tanners',	60@70
Laguira,	12½@13½	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	10@11	Liv'p. (sack)	2 00@2 25
COTTON		Alum, (bu.)	@
Strictly prime	9¼@9¾	SEED—	
Prime,	8¾@	Flaxseed,	1 10@1 15
Fair,	8¼@	Clover, per lb.	12½@15
COTTON BAGGING		SHOT	
Gunny,	12@15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00@
Dundee,	12@14	Buck,	2 25@
Burlaps,	10@12	SPIRITS	
COTTON YARNS		Peach Brandy,	50@60
No. 5 to 10,	17@18	Apple "	45@50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	35@40
Brs. Sheetings,	7¼@8	Northern "	@
Osnaburgs,	9½@10	N. E. Rum,	40@
FEATHERS	40@	Jam'ca Rum,	$2@2 50
FLOUR		Fr. Brandy,	$2@3 00
Superfine,	@6 00	American Gin,	30@40
Fine,	5 75@	Holland do.	1 50@2 00
Scratched,	5 25@	SUGAR	
GRAIN		Loaf,	11@12
Corn,	@75	Crushed,	10@11
Wheat,	95@	St. Croix,	9@
Oats,	50@	Porto Rico,	7@9
Peas,	75@80	New Orleans,	6@8
Rye,	90@100	TALLOW	10@
HIDES—Dry,	7@8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3@4	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8@15
Swedes, co. bar,	5@	WHITE LEAD	$2¼@2 50
Ditto, wide,	6@	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4@	8 x 10,	2¼@2½
LARD	10@11	10 x 12,	2¾@
LEAD	8½@9	WOOL—	@

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Some 3000 lbs. in market this morning, 8¼ offered.

Cotton—Sales easily made at quotations; we do not alter the lower grades because none such are offered.

Flour—Market steady.

Feathers much wanted.

Spirits 56 to 57. Turpentine 3 25.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine firm at 3 80; hard 2 10. Spirits 63½; holders ask 65. 4200 bbls. Rosin sold at 1 10 to 1 15. Tar 2 20. Corn in good demand at 63. Northern Hay 90 to 100. 1700 bushels Oats from Hyde county sold at 46. Bacon dull, 9 to 10; hams 12 to 12½. Fayetteville super. Flour 6 50. Salt 1 40. 2 rafts Lumber sold at 7 50 to 8 for Scantling, 8 50 for wide boards, 12 50 for flooring. 2 rafts Timber at $9, and 1 at 8 50.

At Cheraw, cotton 8 to 9¼, chiefly 9 to 9¼. Sales of the week 150 bales.

At New York, Flour 7 12 to 7 37, an advance of 18 to 25 cents under the Africa's news; on Saturday, however, it was not quite so firm, and fell 12½.

At Charleston, cotton 8 to 10½, a rise of ¼ to ½ during the week. N. C. Corn 65 to 75.

Total receipts of cotton 223,065 bales, against 115,107 last year. Decrease 192,042.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1—Schrs. Jonas Smith, T. A. Ward, and Mary Powell fm New York, Sam'l Bolton fm Philad. 2—Brig Annandal fm Camden; Schrs. Marine, and H. Hallock fm New York, Walter Doyle fm. 3—Brigs Ellen Hayden fm N. York, J. Harriss fm Boston. Schrs. R. W. Brown fm N. York, J. Harriss fm Boston. 4—Schr. H. P. Russell fm Baltimore.

TO DISTILLERS.

THE undersigned has on hand for sale, 500 SPIRIT BARRELS, manufactured by Geo. Makepeace, Esq., of Randolph county. They are as good as any barrels made in the State, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

ALSO

10 dozen Turpentine Axes.
10 sets Truss Hoops, for Spirit Barrels.
10 do do do, for Turpentine do.

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 1, 1853. 42-1m

LIME.

500 CASKS fresh, for sale to arrive per Steamer Rowan.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 7. 1t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove West, offers for sale his PLANTATION, in Montgomery county, lying on the Road leading from Centre to Fayetteville, and from Stanback's Ferry to Ashborough. There is a first rate Dwelling House and all necessary out-buildings; also a new two-story Store House, with Shed and Thresher—one of the best Stands for business in the county. The land is good for Cotton and Grain.

Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine, as a bargain may be had.

W. B. JORDAN.

Nov. 2, 1853. 42*1t

Notice Farmers.—The Cumberland Agricultural Society will meet at the Court House on Wednesday of December Court, at 11 o'clock. There will be very important business before the Society. At 12 o'clock an Address will be delivered by T. J. Robinson, Esq.

Nov. 7, 1853. 42tr

FOR SALE,

10 HHDS Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar.
2 do. St. Croix ditto, very superior
Stuart's Refined and Crushed Sugar
75 bags Rio Coffee, 10 Laguira ditto
5 do. Old Gov't Java ditto
Fine Tea; Candles, Sperm and Adamantine
Bar Soap, Box Cheese.
Hoop Iron for Spirit barrels
Iron, Hoes, Trace Chains, Axes, Spades.
Shovels, Tanners' Oil, Sperm ditto
Sack Salt, Nails, Molasses.
Champaign, Madeira and Port Wines
50 pieces Dundee Bagging.
50 coils Rope.
White Lead, Red Lead, Mackler
London Porter, Tin Plate.
Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Mackerel, No. 1 & 2
Shot, Lead, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c. &c.

By C. T. HAIGH & SON.

Nov. 7, 1853. 42*3t

TURPENTINE LAND WANTED.

I WANT to purchase from one to two thousand acres of good Turpentine Land, within twenty miles of Fayetteville. Those having such lands to dispose of will please call soon.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 7, 1853. 42-4t

PLANTS of all kinds

MAY now be set out with a better prospect of success than in the Spring, and many varieties must be planted in this or next month to do well; say shrubs and tree Peonies, Hyacinths, Tulips, Raspberries, &c. Evergreens are said to do better in the Spring, but the June drought is so injurious that I prefer Fall planting. My Fruit Trees will be ready for delivery by the 1st of December, but orders should be sent in as soon as possible, that the desired varieties may be secured.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 7, 1853. 42-2t

P. S. Persons having engaged Roses, &c. will please send for them before the stock is broken. Carolinian one time.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT by virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jas. W. McRae, Esq. to me as Trustee, to secure the payment of sundry debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, at McRae's Mills, in the county of Montgomery, on TUESDAY the 13th day of DECEMBER next, the following

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

The sale to continue from day to day until all shall be sold, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to pay the debts therein provided for, viz:

The COTTON FACTORY, situated at that place, and known by the name of the Montgomery Factory. The buildings are new, large, and well constructed, as well as the houses for the accommodation of the operatives, and a good new store house.

The Factory has in operation the following Machinery: One willower, a beater and spreader, eight thirty-inch cards, a rail way, two drawing frames, two speeders, a grinder, four spinning frames with 132 spindles each, (making 528 spindles,) four reels, a large and a small yarn press, a turning lathe and tools, and all the necessary machinery and fixtures for spinning Cotton Yarn of the best quality, and all in good working order. All the machinery is driven by water power, which is good and abundant.

One tract of Land on Little River, containing 1400 acres, including a saw mill, a grist mill, and two good dwelling houses, with other improvements. The grist mill contains the necessary machinery for the manufacture of merchantable Flour and for grinding Corn.

One tract of Land on Rocky Creek, containing 300 acres, and one tract on Harmer's Creek, containing 220 acres, including the store house and dwelling house at Mt. Gilead, which is an excellent stand for selling goods.

FOUR NEGROES, two men and two women; two wagons and gearing, two carriages and harness; six head of horses, two yokes of oxen, and the stock of cattle; the household and kitchen furniture of every description, with various other articles.

The Cotton Factory may be purchased at private sale for a fair price, at any time before the day of sale. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

E. DEBERRY, Trustee.

November 1, 1853. 42*ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND on Big Rock fish, Robeson county, 13 miles south of Fayetteville, and on both sides of the E. and S. Plank Road. There are about one hundred acres in cultivation. These lands are finely timbered, offering inducements to persons wishing to embark in the timber, lumber or turpentine business. Persons wishing to purchase will call on either of the subscribers on the premises.

DANIEL SINCLAIR.
JAMES D. C. SINCLAIR.

Nov. 5, 1853. 1tpd

Valuable Land and Mills

FOR SALE.

I NOW offer my celebrated MILLS and LAND for sale. There are more advantages connected with this property than are usually found in land and mills. 1st. The situation is one of the most desirable for health. 2d. They are within 2 miles of the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road. 3d. About 5 miles below Cheraw, which is a good market for lumber. 4th. Stream is ample for Mills or Factories of all kinds, and never failing, being made up of springs. 5th. It is well supplied with black-jack, which meets with ready sale in the Cheraw market. 6th. A large supply of pine timber for lumber or turpentine, there being 60,270 acres in the tract of land attached. 7th. One of the lines runs in half a mile of the Rail Road above-mentioned, and nearly parallel with it for more than a mile. 8th. There are 2 Corn Mills and a fine set of Burrs for Flour, one Saw Mill and one Cotton Gin, all propelled by water, and in no instance is the water used the second time; with a good custom, and customers easy pleased by justice being done them. 9th. There about 1000 acres of good Corn or Cotton land. 10th. A fine range for Sheep or Cattle; and 11th. Comfortable dwelling, with nine rooms and all necessary out-buildings. The only motive I have in selling this valuable property is that I am engaged in a calling that will not admit of its personal attention to it. Any one wishing to purchase can see me at the Mills, or address me at Cheraw, S. C. Terms will be made easy, with proper sureties.

J. W. BURN.

Nov. 3, 1853. 42*tlJ

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Ridge Road and Coates Street, Philadelphia,

IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

WROUGHT and Cast Iron Railings and all kinds of Ornamental and Architectural Iron Works. Iron Railings for public and private Grounds. Verandahs, Settees, Chairs, Tables, &c.

Particular attention paid to the enclosure of Burial Lots.

More & Gallagher's Book of Original Designs and List of Prices sent to persons wishing to make a selection.

Nov. 1, 1853. 42-3mpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, at his residence in Robeson county, on Thursday, December 1st, THREE NEGROES,

RICHARD, aged 24 years,
JINNY, aged 22 years, and
JAMES, aged 8 years.

The Negroes are all likely. Said Negroes belong to the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Gilchrist, dec'd.

Terms: Six months' credit, with bond and approved security.

ANGUS GILCHRIST, Ex'r.

Gillispolis, Robeson, Nov. 4, 1853. 42-4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been arrested under a Ca. Sa. issued at the instance of Thomas H. Massey, and entered into bond for his personal appearance at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday in November inst., hereby gives notice to the said Thomas H. Massey, and to all his creditors, that he intends to avail himself of the benefit of the Act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the time and place aforesaid, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper so to do.

DANIEL WATSON.

Robeson, Nov. 4th, 1853. 42-2tpd

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON.

J. G. SMITH respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that he has moved his Barbering establishment to the Hotel Building. His room may be now found opposite the new Fayetteville Banks, where he is prepared to Shave and Trim in accommodating terms. He very respectfully returns thanks to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and hopes that his patronage will be GREATLY INCREASED, as he has been to considerable expense in fitting up his Shop for the comfort of his customers. He would invite the attention of the citizens to his READING ROOM in connection with his Shaving Establishment where they will find the exciting Political papers of the day.

All kinds of Perfumeries and Hair Oils. Shaving and Hair cutting Razors, and other articles of that kind kept constantly on hand.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 26, 1853. 3-6m

T. L. CROSLAND.

Commission and Forwarding Merchant and General Agent,

Wilmington, N. C.

Oct. 19, 1853. 4-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1853.

Ezra Hussey, vs. Jesse Hussey.

Pet. for Div. & Alimony.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer, and Greensboro Patriot, for said defendant to appear at our next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, Archibald H. Hoke, Clerk of our said Court, at office, this 3rd Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

A. H. HALE, C. S. C.

27-3m

New Winter Goods.

THE Orders good have received in part, and the new ones will have in store, their Second Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

All of which were selected with care, and will be offered to their old customers and others on reasonable terms.

H. & P. J. LILLY.

Oct. 21, 1853. 3-6w

Fall and Winter Stock. 1853.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of his friends and the public to his recent purchases of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which is one of the largest assortments that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public. He has now in Store nearly every style of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

now in vogue, of as prices to suit the times or the closest however tasteless he may be. He would say to all such as want the worth of their money to call and examine his stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, as he is desirous to exchange the same into Cash as soon as possible in order that he may replenish.

J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 12, 1853. 2-3m

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, No. 5, Green street, 2 doors North of the Market House, where he would be happy to see his friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 2, 1853. 2-tf

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs, Glass and Putty.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS recently purchased in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, a large addition to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., which he is now receiving.

His Medicines were selected by himself, with great care as to purity and genuineness.

He will furnish Physicians, Country Merchants, and the public with Drugs, Medicines, &c., at as low prices as they can be offered in the State.

SAML. J. HINSDALE,
Market Square.

Sept. 8, 1853. 2-3m

WM. H. McRARY,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:
J. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
F. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Atkerton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

July 29, 1853. 52tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the Ladies line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocahica and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to by

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 70tf

2d Purchase for the Fall of 1853.

THE undersigned would notify their customers and all others buying in this market, that they are now receiving their second Stock of FALL GOODS for 1853, selected by one of the firm personally, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO: A large addition to their stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

All of which they offer to the trade upon their usual accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.

October 3, 1853. 32tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

By the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS. BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into Copartnership, for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, June 24, 1853. 62tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished in the course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with ordinary usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of January, 1853, must be settled, as urgent indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN

May 30, 1853. 98tf

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Bbls. of Brower's Extra.

This article is as good as the Extra Genesee. It is recommended with great confidence.

On consignment and for sale by

H. L. MYROVER & CO.

Sept. 27, 1853. 31-tf

SECOND

Fall and Winter Stock for 1853.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their SECOND Stock for this season, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots; Silk, Satin and Straw Bonnets; Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing;—with a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

The above Stock embraces a variety of Seasonable Goods not enumerated, comprising one of the largest assortments we have ever offered; and having recently been purchased by the Package, at a reduction from the prices of the first of the season, they will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on our usual terms.

J. E. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 2, 1853. 32tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG and gentle harness Horse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances (for the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin placed in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 6, 1853. 8tf

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

1000 lbs. pure WHITE LEAD,

300 gallons Linseed Oil,
Varnish, Chrome Green, Glass, Putty, &c.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 10, 1853. 34-1m

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York and is now receiving his

Fall Stock of Goods.

To which he invites buyers. May be found in the Store.

Distillers Glue, common and FINE.
Candles, Crystal Palace, Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Pearl.
City made Boots, heavy ditto.
Hats, Caps, Blankets, Kerseys, &c.
Cedar Tubs, Pails, Buckets, Kelse, &c.
Cocoa Rug Goods, for passages.
Common Carpetings, with a variety of ever-needful and useful articles.
Sugar and Coffee and Tea.
A lot of fine Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.
5 dozen Wagon and Dray Whips.
Mule Collars and Gear, patent and common Harness.
Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope.
500 sacks Salt.
6 tons Iron, assorted.

I will sell for cash, barter, or on time to suit purchasers.

2 doors West of Cape Fear Bank.

THO. J. JOHNSON

Fayetteville, Oct. 1853. 34tf

Important to Copper and Coal Miners.

WE have just received 1,500 lbs. of DRILLS, made from the best 1 inch eight square Cast Steel, price 24 cts. per lb. Also, 200 lbs. 2 inch Square Steel, for striking Hammers. Drills, Hammers, Tamping Bars and Scrapers made to order.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Oct. 10, 1853. 34-1m

The Southern Harmony, and Musical Companion.

A further supply just received.

E. J. HALL & SON.

Oct. 10

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION in Robeson, 12 miles from Lumberton, on the Hartlesville Road, situated on Aaron's Swamp, containing 700 acres of which about 100 are under cultivation. The situation is healthy and the water equal to any in the county. The dwelling and all necessary out-houses are in good repair. The best recommendation which the fertility of the place can receive is to be found in the crops of Corn and Cotton now growing on the Plantation, which all who desire to purchase are invited to examine. There is within half a mile of the house a bold fresh Spring, believed to contain valuable mineral properties. There is also within half a mile of the dwelling house a large new Academy, in which a Classical school is constantly kept. Terms easy.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.

August 26, 1853. 2-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter.
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853. 74tf

FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

and offers them to the public upon terms as easy, and prices as low, as any stock in North Carolina. As he is determined to sell for a small profit, either for cash or on time to punctual customers, all would do well to call and see his stock before purchasing.

Out of his stock, he enumerates a few of the leading articles: rich brocade and figured Silks; plaid Silk; grenadine do.; solid Muslin de Laine of every price and color; all wool Lace, Muslin and Discount Sleeves; Chemettes and Collars; Grass and Corded Skirts; Ladies and Gentlemens' Kid, Silk and Worsted Gloves; Linen Cambric Hdkfs.; an assortment of plain, dotted and checked Swiss Muslin; Cambric and Jaconet; Bombazines and Alpacas; Cambric and Swiss Edg'g and Insertings; French Merino of every color; Ladies' Silk and Merino Vest Corsetts; white Crape Shawls; among other styles, a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Your attention is particularly called to his assortment of fancy deLaines; ladies' and misses' white and colored Silk Bonnets; Bishop Lawns and Irish Linens; good assortment ladies' Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters, among them a beautiful article of white Kid Slipper and Gaiter; Silk and colored French and American Cloths and Cassimeres for Ready-Made Clothing; an assortment of Goods for negro wear, such as Kerseys and Blankets, Brogan Boots and Shoes, with all other goods usually kept in my line.

J. C. POE.

Sept. 14, 1853. 28-3m

FALL. 1853. *JAMES KYLE*

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

1,000 pieces new style Calico; 500 M. DeLaine; 100 French and English Merinos; 250 Alpaca; Plaid Brocade and other Silks; Merino and Crape Plaid and plain Shawls; assorted Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.; Bobinet, Lace and Edgings; Boots and Shoes; Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10. With many other goods, all of which have been purchased for Cash, by the Package, and will be offered wholesale or retail as low as possible. Those wishing to purchase goods will please call and examine.

Sept. 16, 1853. 29tf

New Goods for Fall & Winter.

Hex'r Johnson & Co.

HAVE received and are now receiving, a large and well selected Stock of Seasonable Goods, embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line.

Their stock consists in part of

Rich black figd Silks.
Plain black Gro de Rhine.
Rich Brocade and Plaid Silks, latest style.
Plaid Silks for Aprons.
Solid colrd Silks for lining, &c.
Super French Merino of all colors.
Printed & plaid Satin Cassimere, very fine & handsome.
Plain, printed and solid color all wool De Laines.
Alpacas of various colors, finish and price.
Bombazines and Merinos, a fine assortment.
Collars, Undersleeves, Chemisetts, embroidered Hdkfs.
Muslin Edging and Insertings of all kinds and qualities.
A large assortment of Thread, Linen, Lisle, Swiss, Cotton and Jaconett Edgings and Insertings.
A large assortment of rich cloth, velvet, merino, satin and silk Cloaks, Visettes and Mantillas, of the latest styles, running in price from $1 to $15.
A large and *handsome* assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings: Tweeds, Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys.
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids, for servant's wear.
Fine Flannel, plain and printed, for children.
Blankets, a large variety.

A large Stock of Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing—Coats, Pants, Vests, from very fine to ordinary.

Our stock is too large and varied to note down every particular article, but our assortment is a very desirable one, and cannot fail to please.

We would solicit an early call from all our old friends, customers and the public generally. We are ready at all times to show our goods, and prices, as we expect to sell on as reasonable terms as any other house in our line. We may be found at our Store No 1 Green street, North-east corner Market Square.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1853. 31-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the shop between Drs. Mallett & McSwain and Eccles's Bridge, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

AT THE RED SIGN.

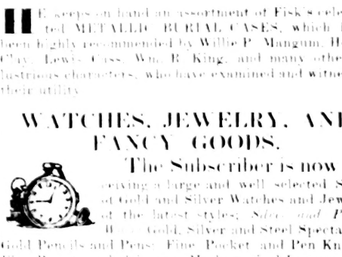
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They have facilities that many houses have not; they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors. Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses. Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them, and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade, always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 21, 1853. 58tf



WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all, and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen, having a more experienced and practical South, he flatters himself that his work will compare with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability, and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1853. 63tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Hubich & Sohn, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851 28tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles; *Silver and Plated* Ware; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold Pencils and Pens; Fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Fine Razors and Scissors; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Double and single barrel Guns; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; a good assortment of Pistols; Walking Canes; Port-Monneys; Pocket and Dressing Combs; Hair, Flesh, Tooth and Clothes Brushes; a good assortment of Violins and Bows; Clarionets; Flageolets; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; large and small Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; Microscopes; Spy Glasses; Ladies Work Boxes; Coral; Eight and One day Clocks; variety of Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low.

☞ All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired.

W. PRIOR

Sept. 1, 1853. 24-3m

WORLD'S FAIR. *Crystal Palace.*

PERSONS visiting New York, or travelling through North Carolina, should prepare themselves by calling at M. A. BAKER'S, Sign of the Big Gun, opposite the Post Office, where they will find a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols, of all qualities; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Wesson's Repeater and self-priming Pistols.

Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of French and English make; also a large assortment of Gaming fixtures, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

REPAIRING of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial.

M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.

July 21, 1852. 12tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Clothing, by note or account, will please call and settle the same, (as no longer time can be given,) or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer. He may be found on Gillespie street, 3 doors south of Market Square.

H. GRAHAM.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32tf

NEW GOODS

At the old stand of H. Branson & Son.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment recently bought in the northern market under favorable circumstances. They have

Loaf, crushed, powered and brown sugars; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; pepper, spice, ginger, cloves and nutmegs; sup. carb. soda; indigo; madder; borax; camphor; alum; epsom salts; saltpetre; molasses; syrup; salt; iron; saddles, bridles and martingals; collars; wagon and buggy whips; spades, shovels and forks; trace, dog, tongue, breast and halter chains; coffee mills; wagon boxes; mill, cross-cut and hand saws; cut nails and spikes; a good assortment of pocket and table cutlery; blacksmith tools complete; turpentine hackers, scrapers, dippers and axes; broad and chopping axes; guns; window glass; rivets. A large stock of ready-made clothing and staple dry goods; gunny and hemp bagging; rope and twine; Swedes, American bar and hoop iron; square and octagon cast steel; German and blister steel; *safety-fuse and blasting powder*; hats, caps, boots and shoes, western and North Carolina bacon; together with almost every article sold in this market, all of which will be sold at fair prices for cash, on time to prompt customers, or country produce generally.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 30, 1853. 15-tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Fayetteville & Western P. R. Office,

OCTOBER 29, 1853.

ALL persons whose notes are unpaid are requested to pay them by the 20th November. The Company cannot give longer indulgence. The money is wanted and must be collected.

10-2w] EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, President Carolinian copy.

FLUID, CAMPHINE, AND OIL.

BURNING FLUID, price 80 cents
Camphine, " 80 "
Pure Sperm Oil, " $1 60
Lamp Oil, " 1 25
Sperm Candles, Train Oil
Rape Seed Oil, for machinery
Linseed Oil, Castor Oil
Cod Liver Oil, Sweet Oil

For sale by SAML. J. HINSDALE

Oct. 31, 1853. 40-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON

Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

10,000 Fruit Trees!!

CONSISTING of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, and Nectarine; together with a select variety of Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery.

For sale, by the subscriber, at the Pomological Gardens—old stand.

☞ A complete Catalogue will be furnished within the ensuing year.

THOMAS LINDLEY,
Cane Creek, Chatham Co., N. C.

Oct. 25, 1853. 39-5t

FINE FRUIT! FINE FRUIT!

TEN Thousand Apple Trees of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the earliest to the latest. Ten Thousand Peach Trees of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from early in June to November. One Thousand Cherry Trees of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the first of May to July; also, a fine assortment of Apricots, Nectarines, Plums, Pears and Strawberry plants, for sale at the Pomological Gardens and Nurseries, at Cane Creek, Chatham county, and New Garden, Guilford county. Orders for trees should be sent in early. Catalogues will be sent to all applicants.

During my absence my brother, Owen Lindley, will deliver trees at Cane Creek, and my son, Albert G. Lindley, at New Garden. JOSHUA LINDLEY.

New Garden, Guilford county, N. C., }
The 14th of the 10th mo., 1853. } 39—3m.

DR. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.

April 21, 1854. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. E. LAWRENCE,

SIGN PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

September, 1853 30-3m

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

3 door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to Dee's Hat Store, Green street.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feby 5, 1853. 66y

M. HUTSON,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 29, 1853. 81-y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.

February 16, 1853. 69-y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. E. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

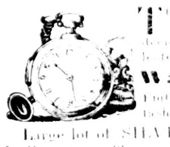
T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853.

Watches and Jewelry



THE subscriber [illegible] Watches, Jewelry, &c. [illegible]

Watches & Jewelry

[illegible] to sell at the lowest prices.

Large lot of SILVER WARE [illegible] Ladle, Sugar Tongs, Dinner Set [illegible] plain, threaded, [illegible] Butter Knives, Mustard Spoons, Plated Castor, Tea Set, Cake Basket, Chamber and Parlor Candlesticks, Candle Dish, Snuffer and Tray, Ladies' Work Box, Full assortment of Maternity Goods, Fine Flageolet, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, large and small Music Boxes, [illegible] accompaniments, Violin [illegible] Guitar Strings, Surveyors Compasses, Mathematical Instruments, Eye Glasses, Razors, fine Razors and Strops, fine Scissors, Pocket and Table Cutlery, [illegible] pieces, Pocket Knives, with [illegible] phlebine, &c. Large lot of [illegible] barrel Guns, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Bags, &c. A good assortment of [illegible] ons other kinds of Pistols, Lancets, [illegible] kind of Clocks, Watkins' Canes, [illegible] And various other notions, which I will sell very low for cash.

August 13, 1853.

Pure French Brandy, Port and Madeira Wine.

THE subscriber has just received [illegible] a pure article of each, [illegible] having been purchased expressly [illegible] can be relied on by those in want.

J. N. SMITH.

Oct. 8, 1853.

To the Heirs at Law of Lattimer Turner, late of Sampson County, N. C.

NOTICE is hereby given to the [illegible] Term of the County Court [illegible] Monday of November, we shall proceed to [illegible] the last Will and Testament of Lattimer Turner.

AMMA B. CHESNUTT.
THOMAS L. FAISON.

Clinton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1853.

Pilot Mountain.

THIS Great Natural Curiosity [illegible] County, N. C., two miles west of [illegible] on the main road leading from Salem to [illegible] 25 miles, Germanton 18 miles, Returning [illegible] within 3 miles of the Stage line from Salem [illegible] across the Blue Ridge by Mount Airy to [illegible] Springs in Virginia. The height of the Pilot [illegible] says Prof. Caldwell, is 1750 feet above the [illegible] Grassy Creek, which is the nearest stream. It [illegible] from the Pinnacle is said to be the finest [illegible] other point in the Southern States, except the Mountain in York Dist., S. C. Pinnacle Mountain [illegible] Spartanburgh, S. C., the Table Rock in Pickens Dist., S. C., all of which are 100 miles or more. A full view of the Blue Ridge from the Pilot to the West, and the Alleganies, as far as the Peaks of Otter, the Buffalo Hunting [illegible] points in Virginia. A view into 6 or 7 counties at the same time.

The Pilot for the last season has been visited by strangers from all parts of the Country. The ascension to the Pinnacle is now easy. Two ladders from the House kept for the purpose, and a half miles south of the Mountain. A Ridge Road within six hundred yards of the top. A good Guide will always be ready to wait on visitors. No pains will be spared to wait on visitors and render them comfortable with every thing the country affords. The Stables are well supplied with corn [illegible] hay. Near the House is a fine Mineral Spring. The properties of which are Sulphur, Iron and Magnesia. Inquire for the Subscriber's House. He is the proprietor and owner of the Pilot Mountain.

WM. GILLAM.

June 25, 1853.

FOR SALE.

1000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale his [illegible] TATION in Robeson county, on both sides Lowrie Road, 16½ miles South West of Fayetteville, within half a mile of Lumber Bridge, the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road.

An opportunity is now offered for an investment which cannot be equalled in this part of the country. The land is heavily and densely covered with timber and Turpentine. The cleared land [illegible] offering a great inducement to all persons engaged in farming. Timber and Turpentine. The cleared land [illegible] across, and in fact all is productive—superior to most in that country.

A bargain may be had. Terms liberal.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Fayetteville, August 8, 1853.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated seven miles South-west of Lumberton, and eighteen from the Rail Road, and nine from Hurlbertsville, containing Seven Hundred Acres of the best cotton and corn lands in the county, with fine improvements, well watered, remarkably healthy, and the best stand for a Store in the country, there having been one occupied successfully for the last thirty years—with about two hundred and eighty acres of cleared land in a good state of cultivation.

I will give the lands for the valued property, or for two years, with the work of seven hands; or I will divide the lands it desired, or if a larger tract is desired, there is a large tract of land adjoining which can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Early application is desired.

ZACH. ELLIOTT.

Affordsville, May 9th, 1853.

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Hhds. Sugars,
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 " Maracaibo do.
Bagging and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.

ALSO

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herring,
Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Irish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cream Tartar, Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH.

May 23, 1853.

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarns.

For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 1853.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale [illegible] of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store [illegible] keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be [illegible] to any house in New York, or to other market [illegible] sable, and liberal cash advances made on [illegible] I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsboro'.
W. Earp, "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county.
Bridges & Durham, "
D. Hocutt, "
Spencer Fountain, "
H. Eatman, "
Smith, Bryan & Co., "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq., "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853.

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853.